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Small Firms' Needs Cited; U. S. Recognizes Bolivia; De Gaulle Reverses Stand

The World's Day—June 23, 1944

Boston: Tax Relief Urged for Small Business

Relief from taxes plus a ready source of capital for postwar financing are two of the greatest current needs of small business, L. W. Lord, President of the Plastic Wire and Cable Company of Norwich, Conn., today told a U. S. Senate Small Business Committee meeting in Boston. [Page 2.]

Russia will welcome any kind of international co-operation at the peace table, Nicholai P. Vakar, Russian journalist, told the New England Institute of International Relations at Wellesley College today. [Page 2.]

Bay State delegates to the Republican Convention in Chicago will leave from several parts of the State tomorrow afternoon still unpledged to any candidate despite a move among some of the members to commit the Massachusetts vote to Governor Dewey of New York. [Page 4.]

Steps for the resumption of civilian manufacture in New England are beyond the broad planning stage, W. H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director of WPB, said today on his return from Washington where conferences were held with Donald M. Nelson, WPB chief. [Page 2.]

Washington: Britain and U. S. Recognize Bolivia

Bolivia's revolutionary government that came to power last Dec. 20 received practically complete recognition of all American republics as the United States and 18 other American nations followed the action taken by Argentina some time ago, Great Britain also extended recognition. [Page 3.]

President Roosevelt at his press conference laughed off attempts to force him to verify statements made by Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia that Mr. Roosevelt is willing to run for a fourth term if tendered the nomination. The President told the correspondents that his meetings with the press were news gatherings, not boudoir conferences. [Page 3.]

Production of heavy trucks, to carry the main burden of the Allied march across Europe, got priority status previously granted only to invasion craft and heavy artillery, the War Production Board announced.

Passing the 20 per cent mark in the drive to sell $6,000,000,000 in War Bonds to individuals, the Fifth War Loan totaled $1,217,000,000 through June 21, the ninth day of the campaign.

The Senate sent the $49,107,785,795 War Department appropriation bill to the White House, then formally adopted a resolution for a congressional recess until Aug. 1. [Other news of Congress: Page 14.]

In Europe: De Gaulle Agrees to SHAEF Control

Gen Charles de Gaulle has agreed to allow French representatives to serve as liaison officers and governors of freed sections of France, under control of Supreme Allied Headquarters. This reverses the general's previous stand against such control, and the new arrangement is understood to be on an informal day-to-day basis. It restores the working agreement under which General de Gaulle's representatives, Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Koenig, was working with Supreme Headquarters prior to the general's arrival in London and which was canceled by him a few hours before D-Day.

Germany has admitted the killing of 50 Allied officers at a German prison camp instead of the previously reported 47, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons. He reported that the Germans claimed the men were shot while resisting capture or while attempting another getaway following their capture, but rejected this explanation as an excuse for the act. He described it as "the confession of an odious crime against the laws and conventions of war."

Denial of the report of new Russian-Finnish peace terms has been made by the official Swedish News Agency in Stockholm, which quoted reliable sources as saying "no peace conditions have reached Finland."

Execution of a former Belgian Army officer, convicted as a spy in the pay of the German Secret Service, has been announced by the British Home Office. He was identified as Pierre Charles Neukermans and is the fifteenth spy executed in Britain during the war. He came to London by way of Lisbon posing as a Belgian refugee and found employment in the Belgian Government office, the Home Office disclosed.

All Belgians marked for seizure as hostages in the event of an Allied invasion were advised to go into hiding by the Belgian Government in exile in London. "This is not a matter of discretion, but a duty for everyone in danger," the radiocast said.

Swedish liner Drottningholm has sailed from South Africa on its way to Lisbon with German civilians to be exchanged for an equivalent number of British in German and German-occupied territory, the British Radio reports in a radiocast picked up by CBS.

Far East: Wallace Confident China Can Survive

In Chungking, United States Vice-President Henry A. Wallace told correspondents that he was confident China could survive "this very dark hour," an indirect reference to the situation in Hunan Province, where the Japanese have captured Changsha. He said he had had several discussions with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and would have more.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Many Dealers Cannot Meet Public Plea for More Milk

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Even as New Englanders are urged to drink more and more milk during the present flush production season to prevent wastage, additional investigation today disclosed that many consumers, who gladly would take an extra quart of milk or another jar of cream, are finding that their dealers cannot supply them. Inquiry inevitably rings the same response: Federal limitations do not permit it.

This is especially true among smaller dealers, many of whom have exceeded their quotas and still have waiting lists of new customers. Their drivers, paid on a percentage basis, are protesting that the limitations do not permit them to fill calls for additional milk and cream, or to take on new customers.

According to the office of Federal Milk Market Administrator Samuel W. Tator, reports for the month of May show that handlers who sell 70 per cent of the milk in this area could sell only 93 per cent of their 100 per cent quota allowed for that period; could dispose of only 89.6 per cent of

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Showers

for New England on Page 2. Complete Weather Predictions

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds, call Hub. 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest steel bin.

Belmont — Saturday.

Quincy — Wards 5 and 6, Saturday.

Sharon — Sunday.

Cambridge — Sunday.

Waltham—South Section—Sunday.

How Boston Backs War Bond Drive

Greater Boston purchasers of E bonds have, up to today, purchased $14,992,000. One LST (Landing Ship, Tanks) for the invasion, costs $2,000,000. Therefore, Bostonians have financed 7 LSTs thus far.

Back the Attack Buy More Than Before

Delegates Run To Get Aboard Dewey 'Flyer'

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP) — Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York sent Republican platform drafters a message today criticizing the Roosevelt Administration as "a sprawling, overlapping bureaucracy" and calling for a new regime in which the President would act with Congress to "raise the Federal service to a high level of efficiency and competence."

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 23—A veritable draft-Dewey bandwagon of highly placed Republican leaders from nearly every state in the Union has rolled into the New York State headquarters here and carried with it evidence of a landslide nomination for the New York Governor.

The gathering delegate support now is steadily accruing to the long lead Governor Dewey already possessed virtually foreclosed any contest when the balloting begins next week.

Dewey strength mounted still further when a round-up of the major uninstructed delegations showed that in addition to New York, the formidable bloc of Pennsylvania, California, and Illinois votes is ready to be cast for Governor Dewey.

Support From South

New and undoubtedly decisive backing also flowed in from the South, when the most influential G. O. P. figures from Texas, Florida, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, North and South Carolina, and Kentucky voluntarily made their way to the crowded suite of J. Russel Sprague, New York State national committeeman, to find out what they could do to help Governor Dewey—and perhaps to help themselves.

They had seen a bandwagon moving Albanyward and had climbed aboard.

Much of this southern support constituted the last, lone hope of Gov. John Bricker of Ohio, and

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Berlin Says Soviets Open New Drive; Nazis Fight Stubbornly for Cherbourg; How U. S. Navy Routed Japanese Fleet

American Navy quick to rush to the attack in Guam area—Strategy of enemy upset.

This is the first detailed account of the intricate tactics by which the U. S. Fleet not only overpowered but outmaneuvered the Japanese Fleet defeated off the Philippines.

By William H. Worden

Staff Writer of the Associated Press Representing the Combined American Press

ABOARD THE FLAGSHIP, U. S. FIFTH FLEET, June 21. Delayed. Via naval radio—This huge force today completed the rout of the Japanese Grand Fleet from waters east of the Philippine Islands—without firing a salvo from its formidable battleline or losing a ship.

[Editor's note: There is so far no evidence to corroborate Mr. Worden's statement that the Japanese "Grand Fleet" was routed. Earlier reports indicated that the Japanese forces comprised only a large-sized battle squadron.]

Japanese losses in the two-phased plane-versus-fleet battle included at least 358 planes downed in an attack on our fleet off Guam and possibly one carrier blown up and another set afire badly when our planes rained bombs and torpedoes on the enemy.

Japanese Lose Heavily

[Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced Japanese plane losses were at least 368 and that 14 enemy ships were sunk or damaged. Mr. Worden's story was the first disclosure, however, that Guam was the site of the Sunday air battle in which 353 enemy planes were downed. Guam is the southernmost and largest of the Mariana Islands, which include Saipan.]

Our losses in the second phase—on Monday, June 19—were moderate and a majority of downed airmen were rescued despite the hazardous return to carriers for night landings at sea. It was believed today the Japanese fleet has fled behind the Philippines and that the threat of ship or sea-based plane action against our landing forces at Saipan may have ended.

The first phase occurred June 19 when planes and antiaircraft guns of Admiral Raymond Ames Spruance's fleet, within sight of Guam, turned the Japanese attack into one of the war's great aerial disasters for the Axis. Enemy planes attacked from the west in long range flights from carriers, struck the American fleet with obvious intention of going on to Guam to refuel. Admiral Spruance, however, held the fleet near Guam all day and sent waves of

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Associated Press

On the Road to Cherbourg

American soldiers, entering the town of Pont l'Abbé in the Cherbourg area of France, clear away wreckage and rubble caused by shelling and bombing. This is an original photo made by Peter Carroll, Associated Press photographer serving with the wartime still-picture pool.

Action Behind the Fronts

Captured Finns Say Nation Felt Secure

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE RED ARMY ON THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS, June 23—While the Red Army was blasting the last Finns from Viipuri (Viborg), a group of Allied correspondents who had been taken to Leningrad to cover the Finnish campaign were taken a few miles from the former Czarist Capital to interview five Finnish prisoners.

One of them had been captured on June 9—the day before the Red Army offensive began; the remainder were taken on June 10 at the very outset. They were manning an observation post of the 15th Finnish Artillery Regiment near a copper plant in the center of the Karelian Isthmus that morning when the Russian barrage began.

Their telephone line soon was cut, leaving them completely out of touch with their regiment. When the attack came, the first wave of Soviet infantry by-passed them and for two hours they remained huddled in their foxhole waiting for something to happen.

Hunted for a Captor

Finally, as nobody seemed to bother with them and they were getting bored waiting, they devised a white flag from a piece of shirt tail. Holding it aloft, they marched out and surrendered to the nearest and somewhat surprised Russian soldier.

Like all Finnish soldiers, who read and believe their official atrocity propaganda, they feared the worst on capture and were pleasantly surprised when the Russians, instead of slicing them up with a buzz saw, gave them something to eat. Since then, they assured us, their treatment had been all they could wish for and they described their daily ration, which included 500 grams of bread, sugar, meat, and soup—fully up to the adult Russian worker's ration in Leningrad or

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Baltic Life Lines Of Nazis Perilled

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—Moscow dispatches said Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's right flank was striking toward Lappeenranta (Villmanstrand), 30 miles northwest of Viipuri, and pointed out that capture of that important rail and highway center would sever the Finns' main communications with their forces, estimated at 100,000 men, in the area of Lake Ladoga and Lake Onega.

In addition to isolating the northeastern armies, this penetration could close a trap on the main Finnish forces remaining in the Viipuri area and east of the Saima Canal, the Moscow dispatches asserted.

By Paul Wohl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviet offensive in Finland may be more dangerous for the Nazis than any other move the Russians might have undertaken in the present phase of the war.

Once the Russians control the main ports of Finland from Viipuri to Turku at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, they will be able to seize the island barrier which separates the Gulf of Bothnia from the Baltic.

With the entrance to this gulf

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

French Patriots Aid Allied Drive

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the Allied Invasion Forces

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 23—American forces are probing to the sea on either side of Cherbourg, the German flanks appear cut off, and enemy resistance on the four-mile outer perimeter everywhere has stiffened in the face of the Allied final assault. That's the latest Cherbourg news.

Simultaneously, the first composite of the seething resistance of the French "forces of the interior," released by SHAEF here, shows that disruption from the Pyrenees across France is slowing German efforts in a hundred places.

"The systematic disorganization of enemy transport by 'French forces of the interior' has contributed directly to the success of the Allied operations in Normandy," a special communiqué states.

Test of Morale

Resistance at Cherbourg now is a test of German morale and the American storm technique. In the past 24 hours, both flanks of the enemy's mobile forces have been called in.

On the east side of the peninsula,

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Boston Men Smoothing Way For Far-Flung Soldier Vote

Two Bostonians—Col. Robert Cutler of the Army and Lieut. Commander Paul A. Dever, are busy dispensing voting information to servicemen and women in all parts of the world to prepare as many of them as possible to vote in this year's primaries and elections.

Colonel Cutler, who has been attached to the office of the Secretary of War since Oct. 4, in connection with problems of soldier voting, is now serving as executive officer of the United States War Ballot Commission, formed by Congress to administer the new federal servicemen's voting law.

A native of Brookline, Mass., Colonel Cutler has been corporation counsel of the City of Boston, Mass., since 1940. Previously, he was associated with the law firm of Herrick, Smith, Donald and Farley of Boston. He was National President of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., and a member of the Executive Committee of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

During World War I Colonel Cutler served as First Lieutenant with the 302nd Infantry. He joined the Army Specialist Corps in July, 1942.

Commander Dever represents the Secretary of the Navy on the War Ballot Commission. Within the Navy, his title is "Assistant to Officer in Charge of Soldiers' and Sailors' Voting Section, Bureau of Naval Personnel." His job is to take care of the voting needs for the Navy, Coast Guard, and Marines.

Commander Dever has been assigned to the Navy Department here since Jan. 1, 1944. Previous to that he had 18 months' duty in Curacao and Newfoundland.

Information dispatched to servicemen include the date of all primaries and elections, the earliest date states or territories will receive soldiers' applications for absentee ballots, earliest date the absentee ballot will be mailed to applying soldiers, and the date on or before which the absentee ballot must be received by appropriate state or territorial officials.

To insure delivery of an adequate number of applications for state absentee ballots to all servicemen, the Ballot Commission has ordered 37,500,000 post-card application forms. These will be delivered "insofar as practicable and compatible with military operations."

Information as to use of the Federal ballot will be stated later.

The Commission has its offices in Room 4302, Munitions Building, Washington.

Roosevelt Links French Policy To Lack of Freed Territory

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23 — Pointing out that Allied troops had yet only liberated about one tenth of 1 per cent of continental France, President Roosevelt told his news conference today that talk of civil administration of France and recognition of the de Gaulle group as the French Provisional Government should await a much greater liberation of French soil. And, he emphasized, it is going to take a long time to get the Nazis out of France.

The President also reported that while he had not heard directly whether or not General de Gaulle was going to accept his invitation to visit this country, he had heard in a roundabout way that the French leader hoped to come some time between July 6 and 14, the second set of dates mentioned by the President as agreeable to him. The first set of dates ran from June 22 through June 30 and as the President has not yet been officially advised of General de Gaulle's plans, a visit in this period seems out of the question.

Turning to the recent dismissal of Hjalmar J. Procope, Finnish Minister, for making comments inimical to the interests of this country, the President criticized much that had been written around the State Department's announcement that the Finnish Minister was persona non grata. No, United States foreign policy is not for sale for $148,000, he said, referring to editorial comments that for the price of Finland's debt installment this country was forcing a break in relations.

It must be remembered that Finland's government is at war with allies of ours, the President said. Also it is an ally of a common enemy.

One has to be so careful of use

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Britons Take Nazi 'Buzzbombs' Without Any Upset to Morale

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 23—A solid assurance that the past week's attack on Southern England by German flying bombs "has had no material effect on our war effort and has singularly failed to upset our morale" has been made in the House of Commons today by Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security.

Mr. Morrison said he still couldn't disclose much in the way of specific information about the robot attacks without giving the enemy information. But he tried to put raids in perspective by announcing that casualties in the first five nights of the present attack are less than the casualties of the five night raids between Feb. 18 and Feb. 25, this year.

And those February raids, he said, weren't nearly as heavy in the scale as the raids which the people of London endured with such fortitude during the long period in 1940 to 1941.

Every Reason of Confidence

To people of Southern England who are eager for official news of the battle they are waging against the new air weapon, Mr. Morrison sent this message: "So far the success achieved by our fighters and antiaircraft guns in destroying these things before they reach their objective has been substantial. If the experience of the past week is a measure of the kind of attack w have to face, we can face it with stout heart and with every reason for confidence."

Mr. Morrison said the robot plane attack had continued intermittently since the night of June 15 until the present. There have been periods when some 10 or more flying bombs were in the air at the same time while at others single bombs have been dispatched at almost regular intervals.

Constant Hunt Kept Up

The missile explodes with results equivalent to those of a 1,000-kilo bomb with intensive blast effect. Little damage of national importance has been caused and public utilities have been only slightly affected so far.

There have, as is inevitable, been casualties and damage to property, but there has been considerable dispersal among these missiles over Southern England and a substantial proportion have fallen outside built-up areas and done little damage.

Meanwhile, day and night Allied fighter patrols are probing out enemy robot plane bases, all of them massively protected and many closely hidden which con-

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Underground Wins French Bike Race

LONDON, June 23 (Reuter)—Forty cyclists streaked off from the starting line in an international race at Limoges the other day. At the finishing line a smaller number arrived—on foot.

Armed men of the Maquis had held them up, relieved them of their cycles and persuaded some of them to join the resistance movement.

This story was told by Philippe Henriot, Vichy propaganda minister in a Vichy radio broadcast.

Task Force 58:

Mightiest Naval Unit Roams All Pacific

U. S. Task Force 58, mightiest unit ever afloat, was fleet that routed Tojo flotilla.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While General Bradley's men are still held up at the gates of Cherbourg, the Germans announce that Russia's great summer offensive has been launched above the Pripet region of the central front.

Pending confirmation from Moscow, the Berlin announcement must be taken with some reserve. However, the fact that the new advance is described in some detail appears to lend some credence to the report.

The advance is stated to have opened between Mogilev and Vitebsk, in a sector of the front that is about 200 miles from Vilna in Lithuania.

In Finland, the threefold advance continues, the southern leg having pushed on five miles beyond Viipuri toward Lappeenranta on the only railway that connects the 100,000 Finns around Lakes Ladoga and Onega with the main body around Helsinki.

Other attacks west and north of Lake Onega apparently are directed to taking over a larger section of the Leningrad-Murmansk railroad.

The second day of the concentrated Allied attack on Cherbourg showed surprising tenacity on the part of besieged forces. Despite the severe battering by 1,000 bombers the previous day and radiocast invitations to the German forces to yield, the garrison contested every foot of ground.

Possibilities of prolonged delay at this critical port are looming unless the Allied commanders can devise some new form of pressure to force a surrender.

President Roosevelt, after talks with Admiral King, General Marshall and General Arnold, just returned from the invasion front, commented that the invasion was proceeding "according to schedule."

Meanwhile, amid an unusually lurid explosion of exaggerated language over the air-naval engagement off the Marianas, the broad facts are that a sizable Japanese force, intended to block the Allied advance in the Marianas, refused battle and made a skillful escape. However, Tokyo's naval press chief conceded that "the situation in the Saipan area is the most critical one since the beginning of the war."

The United States Navy followed up the success of its airmen by disclosing the formidable strength of Task Force 58. This is described as the "most powerful and destructive unit in the history of sea warfare." With carriers numbering nearly 100 and a fleet of 1,000 planes available at any point, this armada, first operating as a unit after occupation of the Marshalls, has been spearheading American attacks in the Pacific ever since.

In Italy, Marshal Kesselring's battered Nazi 14th Army appears to have pulled itself together and was offering some stout resistance to the Fifth and Eighth Armies. However, the Eighth Army was reported to be only 25 miles south of the important port of Ancona and, despite the opposition, both Allied armies were pushing forward.

French Who Fought On Man Warship in Boston

By R. Stafford Derby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Individual French naval vessels and French sailors have been fighting the enemy since the outbreak of war in 1939—without interruption—according to Capt. Pierre Gilly, commander of a French warship docked in Boston after nearly five years of sea duty.

Expressing the opinion that many persons still think that after the French collapse in 1940 "the whole of the French forces ran out of the war and just came back after the North African occupation" Captain Gilly said: "This is inaccurate, and—as an example—I would like to tell of what has been done by my ship since war started."

Describing his vessel as one of the fastest ships in the Allied navies, the French officer placed her at a British base at the outbreak of hostilities. After making a few raids into the Atlantic to intercept blockade runners, the ship took part in the Norway action. With two other ships of the same class, she engaged German forces at daybreak in the Skagerrak and after four minutes of battle action and sinking six enemy craft returned to her base in Scotland, unscathed.

Caught at a French base when the French Government collapsed, the warship sailed to a Channel port in England where repairs were completed and she joined the North Atlantic flotilla. For five months this convoy duty—described as "hard, dull but most necessary" — was performed by the French vessel attached to a British destroyer flotilla under the then Capt. Lord Louis Mountbatten.

With Australian Fleet

"In August, 1941, we were ordered to New Caledonia," continued the bronzed French captain who wears the cross of Lorraine-France Libre and the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor. Sailing from Great Britain the French vessel proceeded to Honolulu, arriving a few weeks before the Pearl Harbor attack, and since then has been in the South Pacific with the Australian fleet.

Sincerely driving home his point of the continuous fighting effort of more than 40 French Navy vessels and crews, Captain Gilly explained that there were few naval craft in the South Pacific before the United States entered the war. Of these, he explained, some were British a few Dutch and a few French.

During the evacuation of Singapore, the French vessel aided in near-by actions which could not be disclosed, explained Captain Gilly. However two records of typical evacuations were cited. In one instance a total of 50 tons of material and 500 persons were unloaded in 20 minutes, but with this experience to aid them the French crew on its next task took 60 tons of material and 600 persons off the craft with only a lapsed time of 12 minutes.

Following this assignment the ship was engaged in convoy duty all along the Australian coast, as well as taking part in two special missions which cannot be disclosed, added the Captain.

Overtaken by Typhoon

Leaving the South Pacific, the French warship encountered one of its most dramatic incidents when overtaken by a typhoon in the Indian Ocean and was saved from sinking by the heroic efforts of an American tanker, Captain Gilly explained that the force of the storm struck his ship when short of oil due to the lack of capacity for storage in making such an extended voyage. Attempts to refuel were made and enough was taken on to allow the French vessel to make port at Madagascar after being towed by the tanker, a British cruiser and finally a South American ocean-going tug.

During this storm the ship attained a 50-degree list, the ship's doctor and executive officer were lost, and the entire crew went without food or water for six days. Heart-felt tribute was paid by Captain Gilly to Capt. Morgan A. Waxey of Rusk, Texas, captain of the tanker, for the heroic way in which he and his crew helped in taking part of the crew aboard the tanker.

After a few weeks conditioning the French vessel put to sea and established what her commander calls a record run between Madagascar and Algiers when only 9½ days were required. At Algiers, the ship and her officers and men, were visited by Gen. Charles de Gaulle. General de Gaulle had previously inspected the ship in 1941 before she sailed to the Pacific.

French Empire Crew

The Atlantic crossing was uneventful, according to Captain Gilly, adding that his ship arrived in Boston about nine weeks ago. The same crew has been with the ship since the start of the war—many of them are from parts of the former French empire. Africans, and men from the Pacific islands as well as Indo-China are on the crew list.

Son of Admiral Eugene Gilly and a native of Paris, Captain Gilly expressed the hope that his ship and his crew would be among those to strike a blow for the freeing of France from Nazi bondage. The great part of the French people have not given up the fight, said the Captain, adding that his sister was now in German prison for her activities in the Underground.

In a China station at the outbreak of war, Captain Gilly was on a special assignment in Central Europe at the collapse of France. Following this, he was in Syria and flew to England from Cairo after eluding the Germans.

Wheaton Head To Speak On Radcliffe Day

Colored lights dotting the Radcliffe College campus will be part of commencement week-end atmosphere tonight.

Lower classmen, participating in traditional Class Night ceremonies, will form a lantern arch across the main walk where seniors will march to sing on the steps of Agassiz House.

Later, Dr. W. K. Jordan, President of the College, Mrs. Jordan, and several deans will form a receiving line in Agassiz House before the Class Night dance begins.

Commencement exercises will be held tomorrow at 2 p. m. in First Church in Cambridge, Congregational. J. Edgar Park, President of Wheaton College, will be the main speaker.

Seniors will march from the Radcliffe Yard to the church in caps and gowns. Degrees will not be awarded at the exercises, but will be mailed to graduates on June 28. Prizes and new appointments will be announced at the exercises.

A reception will be held at 3:30 p. m. by Dr. and Mrs. Jordan at Greenleaf House for seniors, parents, and former students, while at 6:45 p. m. the alumnae dinner will be held in the Copley-Plaza Hotel ballroom where Dr. Jordan will be the main speaker.

Dorsey Withdraws Appeal

In a general order announcement issued last night, Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, said that John A. Dorsey had withdrawn his appeal from the decision of a Police Trial Board which recently ordered him reduced in rank from Captain to Police Lieutenant for alleged neglect of duty.

Prefabricated Houses Face British Boom

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Real-Estate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With 1,000,000 houses in Britain destroyed or seriously damaged by enemy action, and nearly 2,000,000 others hit and in urgent need of repairs, the British Consulate in Boston today disclosed that Britain is getting ready for a postwar boom in prefabricated houses designed especially to take care of the newly married servicemen and their families.

Already a specimen (Americans say "model") factory-built dwelling, fabricated completely by hand but fashioned along lines suitable for mass production, has been designed and displayed in London. Made of steel, it has a small living room, two bedrooms, a kitchen, bath, lavatory, and a shed or storage space. The prefabricated parts are erected on a concrete base, with floor joists and sections of sheet steel, to which are screwed the wood flooring.

Kitchen, bathroom and lavatory walls are lined with sheet steel. All other walls are lined with plywood.

Insulation is obtained through alumnium foil on paper within the exterior walls. Roof and exterior walls are asbestos, sprayed on the inside for soundproofing. Windows are steel casement, welded and bolted in place.

These houses, according to the Consulate, are expected to last for only 10 years to provide for the emergency housing period immediately following the war.

Building costs were estimated by the local British Government authority to have risen in Britain from 44 to 160 per cent, based on the type of construction. Bricks, he figured, have risen 45 per cent in cost, cement 44 per cent, and timber 160 per cent. Cost of the prefabricated specimen home after the war would be about $2,000, exclusive of the land.

Small Houses First

Plans to expedite the construction of small houses just as soon as possible after the war in Europe are being drafted by the United States Savings and Loan League, according to local members of the national organization today.

Recommendations are being forwarded to the War Production Board to the effect that restrictions on the building of properties costing between $3,000 and $10,000 be lifted the moment peace arrives, that only properties costing more than $10,000 be continued under Government restrictions.

Since neither the labor nor the materials will be made immediately available for unrestricted building after the war, the loan agencies believe that the popularly-priced homes be allowed first.

There also are preparations being made to meet the challenge of lowered interest rates and mass financing.

Illegal Dealing In Liquor Charged

Charges of illegal dealing in liquor were made by the Federal Grand Jury today in five indictments against 13 individuals and two companies in various parts of the country.

The indictments were returned to Judge George C. Sweeney in the United States District Court at Boston. The indictments climaxed a three-months investigation of alleged "black market" liquor sales involving more than $50,000 in illegal profits above the ceiling prices, according to Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant U. S. Attorney, assigned to prosecute the cases.

Named in the indictments for alleged participation in the illegal sales were: Charles M. Fauci and Charles M. Fauci Company of Medford, each found guilty on similar charges by a Federal jury; Victor Delaria, formerly of Brockton; Arthur Lombardi of New Haven, Conn.; Harry Gretske of New York City; William O'Brien of Revere; Joseph English of Worcester; Harry Jay Greenwald of New York City; Harry Beim, of Newark, N. J.; Maurice Hurwitz of Worcester; Archie Leary and John J. Gallagher of Cleveland, Ohio; James E. Frank, New York liquor broker; Frank Monaco of Cleveland, and the Consolidated Liquor Corporation of Worcester.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

Miss Alice Maginnis will give a free public lecture on "Ship Models" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m.

The Museum of Fine Arts announces a free public lecture on "Italian Galleries" to be given by Miss Alice Maginnis at 2 p. m.

A free public recital will be given by Robert Hall Collins, baritone, and Grace B. Davis, accompanist, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Showers

Boston and Vicinity—Considerable cloudiness with occasional showers and scattered thunderstorms tonight and Saturday. Not much change in temperature. Gentle winds.

Maine—Mostly cloudy with showers and scattered thunderstorms tonight and Saturday. Not so cool in the interior tonight, slightly cooler Saturday.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Mostly cloudy with showers and scattered thunderstorms tonight and Saturday. Little change in temperature tonight, slightly cooler Saturday.

Eastport to Bolck Island—No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:34 a. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Friday, 2:08 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Saturday, 2:18 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.

Girls, You Can Look—But Can't Have

By a Staff Photographer

Peacetime Compact, Lipstick Cases Shown in Boston

At an exhibit of the Smaller War Plants at the Copley-Plaza was shown this panel of metal face powder compacts and lipstick cases made by a firm which now uses the metals to make aircraft parts. Looking over the display are Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana, left, Alice Riley and Marie Sullivan of Boston, center, and Maury Maverick, chairman and general manager of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, who has been attending meetings in Boston.

N. E. War-Work Load Spread To Speed Civil Manufacturing

Steps for resumption of civilian manufacture in New England have been taken by the War Production Board that are beyond the broad planning stage, W. H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director of WPB, said today.

Just returned from Washington, he said that New England's policy of concentration "in spreading the war production load as evenly as possible" will speed completion of urgent military programs and at the same time prepare the way to equitable resumption of civilian manufacture.

He said that war production still was WPB's most important job, and pointed out that WPB had been making definite preparation for resuming civilian production only where it could be undertaken with no interference to war production.

Three points in the national program which Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chief, emphasized while Mr. Wheeler was in Washington, are the following, he said:

1. An order now is being prepared authorizing any manufacturer to acquire enough materials and components to make and test a single working model of any product planned for postwar production.

2. Instructions have been given to revoke the WPB orders limiting the use of magnesium and aluminum so that manufacturers will be able to obtain these metals and fabricate them into essential products whenever and wherever manpower is available.

3. Beginning July 1, manufacturers will be allowed to purchase machinery, tools and dies for civilian production, whenever possible out of existing surpluses listed with WPB and the Defense Plant Corporation.

Mr. Wheeler said that although necessary amendments to orders and procedures are not fully established as yet to give effect to this program, it is now being formalized and WPB field offices have been instructed to accept and analyze any applications that may be made preparatory to prompt action.

"Here in New England," he emphasized, "we are making every effort to keep the war production load spread as evenly as possible throughout every section and locality in order that the same degree of resumption may be permitted in all industries and all localities as it becomes possible."

Many Dealers Cannot Meet Public Plea for More Milk

Continued from Page 1

their cream quotas; and only 64.8 per cent of their quotas of milk by-products.

Many Small Dealers

However, the smaller dealers are quick to point out that these "handlers who sell 70 per cent of the milk in this area" include some half-dozen of the biggest producing and distributing plants, and that most of the balance of 30 per cent undoubtedly is being handled by the approximately 200 smaller dealers in the area.

It is these smaller dealers, it is averred, who are, in many cases, hampered by the limitation orders. While the bigger companies have not been able to sell up to their quotas, many of the smaller dealers actually greatly exceeded their quotas during the period of relative scarcity, and have been told they face Fedeal posecution unless they cut back their sales now and equalize their quotas.

Some of these smaller dealers serve high-class residential areas, where they see a large percentage of their consumers leave town during June, July, and August for the mountains or the shore.

Low Sales Month

Orders are cut, or canceled altogether for the vacation period, and consequently the June, 1943, period upon which the limitation order is based actually represented one of the lowest sales months for such dealers. In the fall, when their customers return, their sales shot up above their quotas.

In a desire to care for his customers' added requests, and at the same time to equalize his quotas, one such small dealer got in touch with another who served a larger number of customers and who had still been unable to sell up to the 100 per cent quotas established.

"Could you arrange to transfer some of your surplus to me so that I may still sell as much as I am now without exceeding my own quota?" he asked. The other was quite willing to enter into such an agreement.

But, when the matter was taken up with the Administrator's office they were told that no such transfer could be allowed, even though such a justifying of quota inequalities would not have affected the milk consumption in the area in the slightest degree.

Many other smaller dealers are finding it necessary to convert their surplus milk shipments into cream, which, under the limitations, they are unable to sell at retail and must dispose of at lower prices at wholesale. In addition, they state, they also see losses of from $6 to $8 per hundred pounds on the skim milk which goes down the sewers.

Small-Trade Body Hears Tax Plaint

Biggest needs of small business are relief from taxes after the war and a source of capital for postwar financing, L. W. Lord, President of the Plastic Wire & Cable Company of Norwich, Conn., said today.

Appearing before the United States Senate Small Business Committee at a public hearing in the Massachusetts State House, Mr. Lord said that his plant had been organized in October, 1943, and now employs 98 persons on three shifts. Despite the fact that he expected to complete the first fiscal year with $3,000,000 worth of business, he said all of his profits had gone into plant expansion and taxes, leaving no capital for reconversion.

Senator Murray's View

Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana, Chairman of the Committee, said that many small plants are able to operate more efficiently than the larger ones and turn out the goods at less cost. But he said, they "have no way to build a reserve for conversion because of the taxes on profits, and will have to go out of business unless some program is drafted for postwar financing."

The Senator said he thought there should be some local board or committee to pass on loans made by the Small Business Corporation, and to prevent overcrowding in the community.

Wants Aid After War

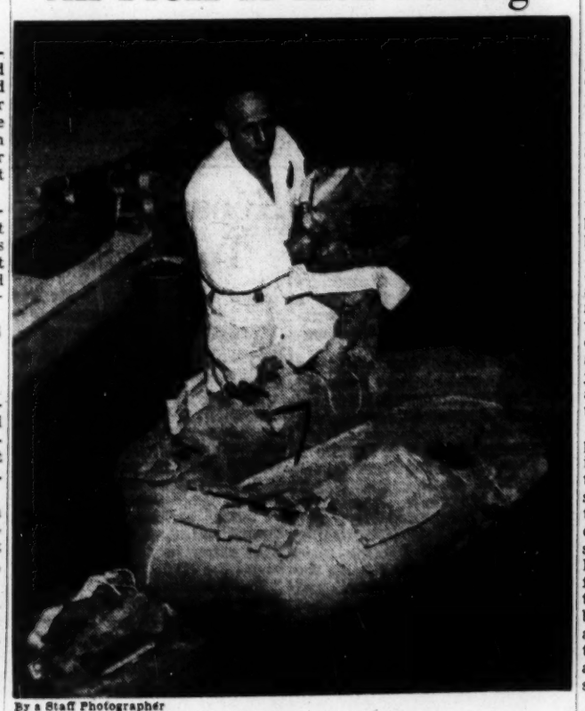
Jack O. Cohen, Treasurer and General Manager of the Liberty Optical Corporation, Boston, urged that the Smaller War Plants Corporation carry over its functions into the postwar period by immediately getting under way a program of encouragement and education that will put small business on its own feet to convert from war to a peace basis with a minimum of loss.

The Senate Small Business Committee will conclude its three-day hearings in Boston with a session tomorrow morning at the State House. Because of small attendance, today's hearing was held in room 436 of the State House rather than in Gardner Auditorium.

Sub Launchings Next Week

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 23 (AP)—Two new submarines, the Piper and the Threadfin, will be launched at the Navy Yard here next Monday.

All From 15-Inch Package



By a Staff Photographer

Liferaft at Boston Exhibition

Henry Longacre, Firestone Tire & Rubber Technician, displays the raft and the assembled emergency equipment all from the brief-case unit which appears in front of the raft. Mr. Longacre holds an unopened pack. The raft automatically inflates itself as it is pulled from the case.

Russia Declared Ready For World Co-operation

By Donald Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 23—Russia will welcome any kind of international co-operation at the peace table, according to Nicholai P. Vakar, Russian journalist and lecturer, who in Paris edited the largest Russian daily outside of the Soviet Union.

Speaking today at the New England Institute of International Relations, in session on the Wellesley College campus, Mr. Vakar declared that the Russian regime is still far from being stabilized. Its whole political and economic structure is in a state of flux.

For advocating what is called Communism today in Moscow, he declared, Russians would have been shot 20 years ago. And for insisting today on what was called Communism back in those days of Trotsky leadership, the penalty would probably be just as drastic.

Twenty years ago the effort was made to fit human relationships and activities of all kinds into the mold of certain inflexible Communist principles. It was the era of emphasis upon principles rather than upon humanity. The principles were applied unrelentingly.

On Flexibility

Today the emphasis is on flexibility, Mr. Vakar continued. "Premier Stalin is an opportunist at the head of an opportunist regime. Everything is subordinated to the short-term goal of winning the war, followed by the longer-term objective of reconstruction. The old vocabulary of Communism is still used, but the meanings are new.

"Today Russia is looking back to the past as well as forward into the future. Old systems and old things are being tried again to see if there is still good in them which can be used in building the new world. Since 1935, capitalist principles have been tried, especially the principle of competition—both in production and selling."

Max Habicht, Swiss international lawyer, assistant to the Legal Advisor of the League of Nations, stated that the recent constitutional change in the Soviet Union, setting up 16 divisions each with its own foreign policy and other special spheres of control, was not a sudden newly developed plan, devised to obtain more votes at the peace table.

The fact is, he explained, that such a system was advocated by Stalin back in 1919 at the Eighth Congress of the Soviet Union. At that time there was one proposal that the Communist objective should be sovietization of the world, with central control at Moscow. Instead of that, Lenin proposed a federation of semi-independent states. But Stalin pleaded for a kind of world League of Nations including decentralized Russian states.

Advances Made

"But it must be remembered," Mr. Habicht added, "that all three plans at that time looked forward to unification of the world by acceptance of the Communist creed. This was regarded in much the same way that many Christian peace planners today hope to see the world brought into underlying unity by acceptance and application of Christian creed.

Although all the peace planning which followed the last war did not prevent the outbreak of this new conflict, great advances in world thinking have actually been made and retained, it was brought out in institute discussions today and yesterday.

In the present war, for instance, there is a general disposition to balance causes and effects, rather than to be swayed in an unreasoning way by hatred that submerges humanitarian feelings. There is far more general concern over what the postwar era is to be, as the outcome of the war, than over the mere punishment of enemy people, it was agreed.

The British experiment in training systems designed to arouse hate and develop brute instincts so as to produce fiercer fighters, brought a storm of protest. Furthermore, authorities found that it proved ineffective.

Henry J. Cadbury, Hollis Professor of Divinity at Harvard, who lectured this morning, declared that there is a wide feeling that war settles nothing permanently, but that once war has been entered upon, it must be fought to a victorious conclusion so that constructive forces which can bring more lasting results, can be set in motion. First among these forces, he indicated, is the channeling of human thinking into habitual consideration of the unity of mankind, rather than of distrust.

No Way Back

Martin Hall, journalist who has studied the German Underground from its early days under the Nazi regime, said in the Alumnae Hall lecture last night, that there is no way back to the status quo in Europe. The continent has changed its face. A revolution has been going on in it for some time, a revolution created by the economic problems inherited from the last war.

The most radical experiment, he said, was made in Russia after the revolution in 1917. The Scandinavian countries preferred the co-operative, middle-of-the-road way. Italy was led into Fascism, and Germany into the Nazi variety of national socialism. All were trying to meet similar problems in different ways.

But after this war all these problems will be intensified. Even conservative England, Mr. Hall continued, has been forced to seek new and unorthodox ways to meet her problems, while for the continent of Europe it seems to many observers that the only way to bring order out of chaos after the war will be to pool remaining resources in some way. And that, he said, may mean that it is impossible to restore national independence, economically and politically, in the forms in which it existed before the war.

Tonight's lecturer in Alumnae Hall at 8:15 o'clock, will be Prof. Seymour E. Harris of the Harvard Department of Economics. The lecture is open to the public. The subject is to be "Can We Prevent a Postwar Depression?"

Marvels of Research Shown In Firestone Tire Exhibit

In a wartime atmosphere of puncture-proof, plastic screens, explosion-proof oxygen tanks, bullet-proof fuel containers and hole-proof liferafts which caused one pre-viewing State official to exclaim "no wonder the Allies are winning the war!" the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company's exhibition of war products will be open to the public tomorrow in the Hotel Statler, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Jabbing pencils through window screening as sheer as silk to watch the gashes pull themselves together again like magic, mixing one's own rubber from a score of liquids, and pulling cords in tiny, compact packages from which spring long coils of tubing that quickly inflate themselves into six-foot liferafts is part of the fun promised for this phantasmagorial exposition of what the industrialists are doing to win the war.

The window screening is also used as mosquito netting in the South Pacific, and is sheer enough for making hosiery. The rubber is Firestone's contribution to the world of synthetics and to the postwar development of low-priced tires. The six-foot raft leaps out of its brief-case package, along with a sea anchor, first-aid kit, a can of phosphorus sea marking, sea mirror, drinking water, drinking cup, collapsible oars, bullet-hole plugs, scissors and general repair kit. The raft is yellow on top to attract the eye of air rescuers, and blue on the bottom to avoid the eye of sharks.

All this is wrapped up in a package, 15 pounds in weight, 15 inches square and three inches thick. There are tires with flat surfaces and shoulders to let off the heat; tires 102 inches in diameter for flying fortresses, tires designed specifically for soft ground landings, for carrier landings and for landings even when much of the rubber has been badly torn by shells. Some of these tires are all but indestructible to the point that they will bring in a plane for a landing even when knocked to shreds.

Fuel tanks for airplanes will not stop bullets from passing through them, but they speedily and effectively seal up the holes made by the bullets without leakage.

Giant liferafts and rubber boats for engineers, big enough for 120 men, a B-19 Flying Fortress tire weighing 1,032 pounds, blockbuster bombs 12 feet high and three feet in diameter, new methods of deicing propellors, rubber springs as flexible as an accordion . . . these are grim reminders in the display that the Allies are out to win the war and to do it with a minimum sacrifice of lives.

Airport Building Addition Planned

Plans for an addition to the present administration building at Logan International Airport, East Boston, will be prepared by Charles G. Loring, Boston architect, it was announced today by the State Public Works Department.

The new wing has been made necessary by the crowded conditions at the airport caused by the recent Civil Aeronautics Board decision authorizing three more air lines to operate out of Boston.

Although plans for the wing are being prepared as a postwar project, Richard K. Hale, Director of the Waterways Division of the Public Works Department, said it is hoped to build the addition as soon as funds and the necessary materials are made available.

Capt. Elroy Prior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 23—Capt. Elroy Prior, who passed on here yesterday, mastered fishing vessels out of this port for 45 years and was widely known along the Atlantic Coast from Norfolk to Newfoundland.

A native of Bremen, Maine, Captain Prior began fishing out of his home town and later he went to Portland. He moved to Gloucester, where after five years he skippered his first trip to the Grand Banks. During half a century of sailing Captain Prior engaged in all types of fishing. He owned many ships, some of the better-known ones being the Edith M. Prior, Kentucky, Effie M. Prior, Thelma, Joffre, Agnes, and the Elsie M. Silva.

Captain Prior was Past President of the Master Mariners Association, a Director of the Gloucester Fishermen's Institute, and a member of Tyrian Lodge, A. F. & M. During the international fishermen's races he acted as a helmsman and observer.

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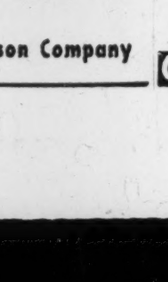

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United States Recognizes New Bolivian Government

LONDON, June 23 (Reuter) —The British Government has recognized the new Bolivian government, it was learned here this afternoon.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23 — The new revolutionary government in Bolivia has proved its friendliness for the Allied cause and today got its recompense—practically complete recognition by 19 of the 20 American republics, including the United States.

Argentina, the twentieth nation, had granted recognition some time ago, and Uruguay, while agreeing to extend recognition, will not take the technical step for a day or so.

The State Department announced today that the United States Embassy in La Paz has just presented a note to the Bolivian Foreign Minister renewing the relations which were withheld when the Bolivian junta seized power on Dec. 20, 1943. In consultations held between Jan. 24 and 28 all the American Republics save Argentina agreed to withhold recognition, concluding that it "would not be in the interest of the security of the hemisphere and the success of the Allied cause."

Sincerity Proven

Today, however, the State Department declared that "since last January the provisional government of Bolivia has carried out a number of decisive and affirmative acts in support of hemisphere solidarity and the cause of the United Nations.

Among the steps taken by the new Bolivian government to prove its sincerity are:

1. Elimination from the Government of a large number of officials with known Nazi sympathies and connections. All members of the Movimento Nacional Revolucionario, an organization which had openly shown its anti-United Nations bias, but which had taken a leading part in the revolution overthrowing the government. M. N. R. officials were replaced by Army officers, who, although they had co-operated with the M. N. R. in ousting the previous government, did not support the latter's pro-Axis stand.

2. Increasing ability by the government to maintain order and administer the affairs of the country.

3. The new government of Maj. Gualberto Villarroel has also taken concrete steps to support its earlier pro-Allied declaration, maintaining the production of such vital war materials as tin, tungsten, quinine, and rubber. Furthermore, it has vigorously combatted the smuggling of rubber into Argentina.

4. Bolivia has turned down financially attractive purchase offers for strategic materials from other United Nations sources and has stood out against considerable pressure, including threats to limit the importation of primary necessities of the country.

5. Axis-owned firms have been ordered seized and nationalized. It is thought this will further the growth of a stable Bolivian commercial class.

6. In May of this year Bolivia detained and deported 81 German and Japanese nationals, all of them documented enemies of the Allies, although many were influential and had held important positions.

"On Probation"

The State Department's outline of these acts shows that the new Bolivian government was considered to be "on probation" during the past six months and that the rest of the hemisphere has now concluded that it deserves the friendship and co-operation of all other American nations.

In a background explanation, the State Department pointed out that the Dec. 20 revolution came from a violent reaction shared by a great number of the veterans of the Chaco war with Paraguay against what they considered to be the ineffective and even unpatriotic action of their superior officers who remained in safety and used their power to enrich themselves. These military revolutionists joined with the M. N. R. and ousted the Penaranda Government. They are now apparently throwing out the pro-Nazi members.

Furthermore, the Bolivian Embassy has announced that La Paz has liberated Maurice Hochschild, a wealthy tin magnate who had been closely connected with the Penaranda regime. It had been reported that he was to be expelled from the country.

Texas Court Puts Unbound Electors On National Ballot

AUSTIN, Texas, June 23 (AP)—Democratic Presidential electors, not bound to vote for the Party's nominee unless certain conditions are met, will be on the November ballot, the State Supreme Court ruled yesterday.

If the requirements set by the State convention are not complied with by the national convention, then the electors can cast their votes for President for any candidate they choose.

Yesterday's ruling was a sharp set-back for Roosevelt supporters, who have no legal recourse, as the Supreme Court ruled they could not file for rehearing on the mandamus to place electors pledged to support the Party nominees on the primary ballot July 22.

The Court refused to issue a mandamus to the fourth-term advocates ordering the Party's Executive Committee to place the names of pro-Roosevelt electors, selected at a State rump convention May 23, on the primary ballot.

The pro-Roosevelt electors were instructed to support the Party nominees.

The electors of the regular convention — already certified for printing on the general election ballot—were pledged to support Party nominees only if the Democratic National Convention meets these requirements:

Seats the delegates chosen by the regular state meeting who are uninstructed as to a nominee. (The rump convention selected a separate set of delegates instructed for a fourth term.)

Restores the two-thirds rule for nominating Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates.

Condemns the U. S. Supreme Court decision permitting Negroes to vote in Texas primaries.

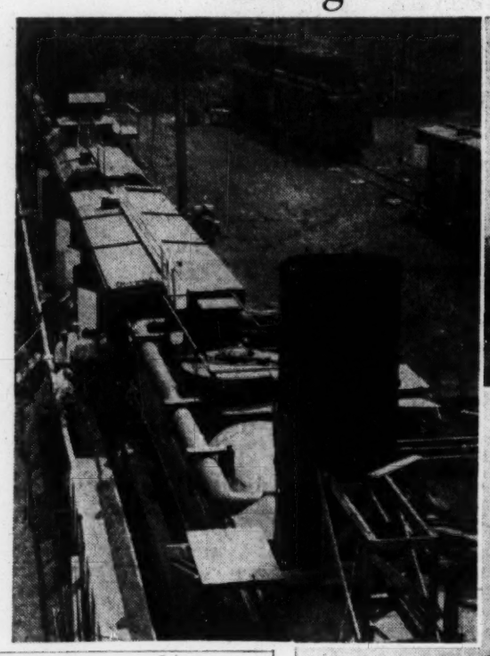
N. Y. Researchist to Get British Faraday Medal

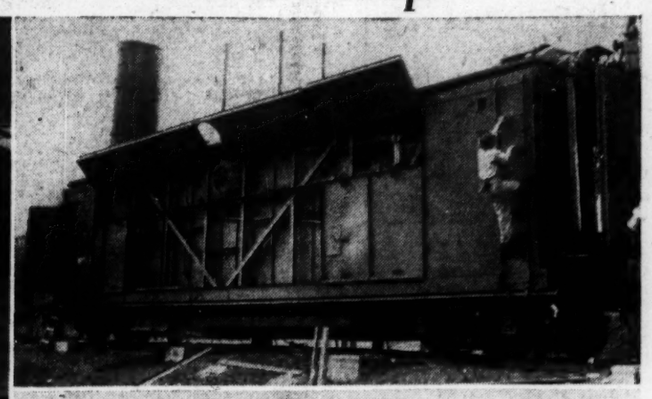
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

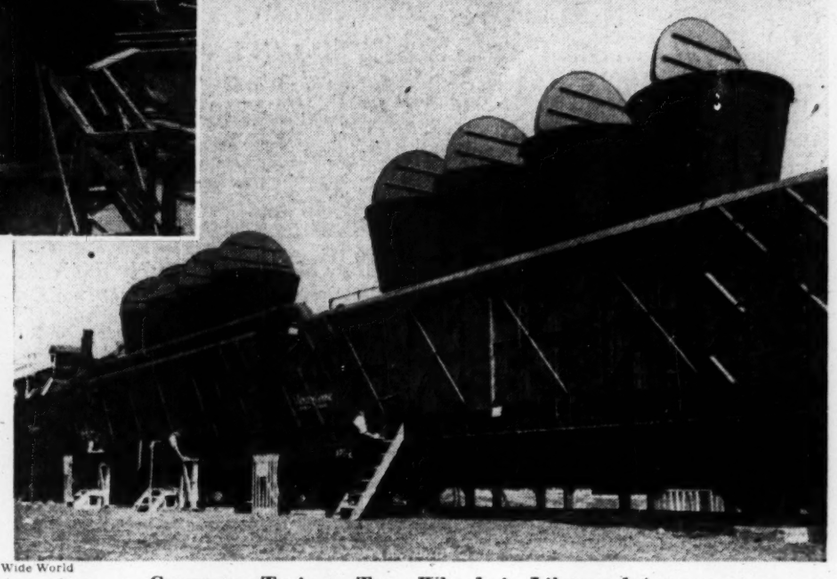
SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 23 —The Faraday Medal of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, British counterpart of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, will be conferred on Dr. Irving Langmuir, Associate Director of the General Electric Research Laboratory, when the American organization meets in St. Louis, Mo., on June 26.

Presentation of the Medal, given to recognize world-wide services to electrical engineering, will be made by Dr. A. P. M. Fleming, Director of Research of Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, Ltd. Dr. Langmuir, who was Nobel Prize winner in chemistry in 1932, is the fourth American to receive the Faraday Medal.

Roving Power for Power-less Europe







Wide World

Generator Train to Turn Wheels in Liberated Areas

Upper left: Westinghouse power-producing train, which will follow the Allied invasion armies in Europe to furnish power where needed, is shown undergoing final tests in Ohio. Stack in foreground is on boiler car. Next is water-storage tank. Auxiliary power car is next where boiler feed pipes and auxiliary equipment are located. Car by the utility pole is turbine car where steam is converted into electrical power. Last two cars are condenser cars. Upper right: This boiler car has about the same capacity as a boiler in a Liberty ship. Lower: Through the eight exhaust stacks of the condenser cars roar 800,000 cubic feet of air a minute, drawn through condensing coils along sides of the car.

Living Index Error Margin Reported Low

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—A technical committee which analyzed the Government's cost-of-living index reported June 22 that the maximum margin of error which justifiably could be charged against it was three to five percentage points, compared with the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organization claim of 20 points.

The report submitted to the President's Cost-of-Living Committee credited the Bureau of Labor Statistics with a "competent job," but suggested a "less misleading name" for the index because of widespread misinterpretation of what the index purports to do.

It is definitely not a measurement of what John Doe's family happens to be spending at the present time, the Committee emphasized. It relates only to families in certain large cities who work for their living and "is misused when it is applied to individuals, or to small town and rural families, or to families on the verge of poverty, or to families with incomes above say $4,000 per year, or to families with incomes from sources other than manual or clerical labor. It is misused also when it is applied to consumers at large."

The Committee, headed by Professor Wesley C. Mitchell of Columbia University, also made this observation which the C. I. O. promptly said "is precisely what labor means in its findings that living costs have risen more than 43 per cent since January, 1941:"

"The widespread opinion that the BLS index grossly understates the rise in cost of living is justified, if cost of living is taken to mean the amount of money a family spends for the commodities and services it buys.

"Even careful housewives seldom distinguish sharply between this meaning and the highly technical sense in which the BLS uses cost of living—that is, average change in the prices of a list of family supplies kept as constant as the character of the supplies on the market allows."

Fantastic Power-Plant Trains To 'Electrify' Darkened Lands

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Ohio, June 23 (AP)—A grotesque eight-car train stands on a special railroad siding here, roaring a tune of victory for America's fighting Allies.

It is the nation's first completed power-producing train undergoing final tests before shipment to Europe. There it will become a mobile power plant to thwart Nazi forces that have applied the scorched-earth policy to power stations while in retreat.

The fantastic train, a Lend-Lease commodity, produces 5,000 kilomatts of electric power, sufficient for the needs of an average community of possibly 10,000 persons. Its key car contains a steam turbine which drives an electric generator.

How It Works

Spent steam from the turbine's exhaust is converted into water in two air-cooled condenser cars, each crowned by four man-high funnels. Eight enormous fans draw air through radiators in the aids of the condenser cars and blow it through the funnels, which resemble a cluster of locomotive smoke stacks. Engineers for the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, builder of the train, contend the plant loses only 60 gallons of water hourly.

At first mystified, residents of New Philadelphia soon became accustomed to the rhythmic hum of the train's turbine and generator and the steady roar of its battery of fans.

In final tests, low-grade coal—comparable to that available in certain parts of Europe—poured into the train's two boiler cars at a rate of 10 tons an hour. Powerful blowers blast air through the fuel to burn it at highest efficiency. Ashes cascade from the fire box, keeping a crew of shovelers busy.

In reconquered areas, the electricity will be routed through transformers into power lines of cities the train will serve until permanent power plants are erected.

Dozen Men Needed

A crew of about a dozen men is required to operate the powerhouse on wheels. Presently the cars rest on trucks fitting American rails, but they are to be transferred to European-gauge trucks once overseas.

The train includes a bunk car for workmen and an auxiliary equipment car.

Nine other 5,000-kilowatt Westinghouse power trains are in process of completion here. Twenty-four three-car 1,000-kilowatt power trains are under construction. Both types develop 50-cycle current for European use. The United States uses 60-cycle current.

"The Allies plan to dispatch the trains into recaptured areas on the heels of their advancing armies," said L. B. McCully, manager of Westinghouse's transportation and generator division at East Pittsburgh, Pa. "Within hours after arrival, these traveling powerhouses can be generating electricity. This compares with nine months to two years to rebuild a bombed or sabotaged power plant."

U. S. and C.I.O. Officials Seen In 'Collusion'

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—"Collusion" between the Congress of Industrial Organizations Political Action Committee and high government officials in a "campaign of vengeance" against certain members of Congress was charged in the House yesterday by Representative Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey.

Mr. Thomas said his statement was based on evidence in the files of the Dies Committee on un-American activities, of which he is ranking minority member.

His speech touched off a spirited discussion during which a demand was made for an investigation to determine whether Westbrook Pegler, columnist, had a "pipe line" into the Dies Committee, and a counter claim that the C. I. O. group enjoyed a "pipe line" into the White House.

Mr. Thomas said records had been made of long distance telephone calls "between prominent C. I. O. Political Action leaders to the White House and to Government agents in states where political upsets recently took place."

The demand that the House determine whether Mr. Pegler or anyone else had access to Dies Committee files was made by Representative Marcantonio (A. L.) of New York, who said the columnist recently disclosed that the Committee had records of telephone conversations to and from the White House.

Mr. Thomas referred to the C. I. O. Committee as "a Communist-dominated group wielding a $4,000,000 slush fund aimed at the political death of every Congressman who will not take its orders."

Roosevelt Silent on Election. Though Arnall Told a Lot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—Reminding newsmen that his meetings with the press were news gatherings, not boudoir conferences, President Roosevelt today laughed off all attempts by correspondents to force him to verify statements made yesterday by Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia who after a half hour's admittedly political talkfest with the President gave newsmen the frankest, fullest and most forthright predictions of White House political sentiment yet made public.

Calling a halt to political questioning, the President told his press gathering that today's efforts to get him to make any fourth-term commitments had been a total failure.

However the remarks yesterday of the Southern Governor who spoke freely, fully and with an air of finality were quite the opposite. They included these comments:

1. The President is willing to run for a fourth term—if tendered the nomination. (This is made "iffy" merely as a matter of political etiquette.)

2. Shortly after the Republican National Convention closes in Chicago the President will publicly announce his intention. (This would turn the Democratic gathering from a draft-Roosevelt meeting, which was already looking more than a little forced, into a purely ratifying convention.)

3. Henry Wallace will be renominated as President Roosevelt's running mate. (This was Mr. Arnall's considered judgment —five minutes after leaving Mr. Roosevelt.)

Forecasts Dewey Defeat

Besides these forthright statements, Mr. Arnall made the following prediction:

The Democrats will defeat the Republicans if they choose Gov. Thomas E. Dewey to head their ticket by as large a margin as President Roosevelt defeated Alf M. Landon in 1936. (Since no one doubts that Mr. Dewey will be drafted in Chicago next week Governor Arnall was predicting a resounding landslide for the Democrats.)

The Georgia Governor also took a crack at those Democratic organizations in Texas, Mississippi, and South Carolina where electors have been named on an uninstructed basis. Georgia's electors, he said he told the President, will be pledged to cast the electoral vote for the party's candidate, emphasizing his state would not join the "black sheep" of the Democratic South.

Statement Expected

The Georgia Governor's statements, the most direct political statements yet to follow a conference in the inner sanctum of the White House, follow in part:

"If the Democratic Party wants the services of President Roosevelt for a fourth term," Mr. Arnall said, "he cannot fail to accede to the wishes of the party. As a Democrat I can say that President Roosevelt cannot fail to be a candidate for the fourth term."

"It would not surprise me if Mr. Roosevelt made a public statement immediately after the Republican convention, taking the people of the country and the party into his confidence as to his willingness—even at some personal inconvenience to himself and lack of personal desire—to submit to the mandate of the Democratic convention.

"In my judgment, Henry A. Wallace will be nominated for Vice-President. Mr. Wallace has had wide experience in international affairs. We must think in terms of experience. I therefore, without any equivocation, predict that Henry A. Wallace will be Vice-President, and a very acceptable Vice-President to those interested in the welfare of the country."

Western Defense Post Is Given to Bonesteel

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Charles Hartwell Bonesteel, former commander of the United Nations forces in Iceland and more recently commanding general of the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., will succeed Lieut. Gen. Delos Emmons as Western Defense commander, the War Department announced last night.

General Emmons is leaving the San Francisco assignment for an undisclosed post.

A native of Fort Sidney, Neb., General Bonesteel was in Iceland from April, 1942, to June, 1943. He was given the Fort Benning command last September.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in June, 1943.

Political Parties Urged To Ban 'Isolation' Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TAMIMENT, Pa., June 23—A demand that the Republican and Democratic Parties unite in formulating a foreign-policy plank designed to "lay the ghost of isolationism in an American foreign policy" featured the opening session of the 10th annual Conference of the Tamiment Social and Economic Institute here last night, when "a people's platform for 1944" was blueprinted.

Opening the three-day forum, Louis Waldman, permanent Chairman of the Conference and a nationally-known labor attorney, warned that two world wars in one generation had convinced most Americans that isolationism as a policy was nothing less than national disaster and called upon both major parties to reflect this inner unity clearly and specifically.

If commitments were made at Teheran, "as they undoubtedly seem to have been made," the people are entitled to know to what their country has been committed," Mr. Waldman declared.

Key points to be covered in the platforms of both Parties, he declared, should be the scope of private enterprise, the role of government in industry and labor relations, social security, the preservation of civil liberaties, and the maintenance of sound and traditional relations between the individual and his government.

Issue Oversimplified

A charge that postwar discussions thus far have vastly and dangerously oversimplified the problem of small nations was made by Felix Gross, Secretary-General of the Central and Eastern European Planning Board.

Mr. Gross estimated the combined population of the small and medium nations of Europe, exclusive of Germany, as 240,000,000 people, and declared that to underestimate their importance would be not only a political blunder, but a postwar danger.

He favored establishment of several regional systems which jointly would form a European council, which, in turn, would be based on close collaboration with the Allied Nations.

He called for "a democratic effort of the people themselves" to bring about the needed adjustment to a community-of-nations pattern, terming it unlikely that diplomatic agreements and military alliances would fulfill this task.

Postwar Industry Problem

Problems of postwar conversion of industry from wartime to peacetime production were examined by Dr. Alexander Baird, banking and finance authority, and Joseph D. Keenan, Vice-Chairman for Labor Production of the War Production Board.

Dr. Baird urged careful disposal of war plants, to avoid government competition against private industry or to increase business monopolies.

Mr. Keenan warned that unless cutbacks and termination of war contracts were handled more carefully as victory approaches, workers still engaged in war production would lose a sense of urgency about their work, with lowered morale, lowered productivity, and increased absenteeism and turnover as the result.

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Faster Pace Held Vital To Success of Bond Drive

Though Boston's E Bond sales apparently led the nation, the steady buying pace in all securities needed to achieve the goal of the Fifth War Loan is still to be attained, F. W. Denio, Chairman of the Massachusetts War Finance Committee, said today as the Fifth War Loan reached its halfway mark.

"There are thousands of persons in our State with means at hand to purchase an extra bond who are hesitating and holding back," Mr. Denio said. "It is this particular group of citizens whose purchases will ultimately determine the success or failure of this campaign."

The Committee also announced that beginning on Monday the books will officially be opened for four marketable issues bearing interest from that date. It is expected that the campaign will gather tremendous impetus from the sale of these securities.

Winchester, Mass., and Winchester, Va., which are exchanging recipes at war bond spreads in each location, are also running a war bond contest. Loser in the Fifth Loan will underwrite the cost of exchanging cooks.

Greater Boston E bond sales are running ahead of the nation's pace with subscription of $14,142,000, or about two-thirds of the State total of $21,800,000 in sales to date. The Greater Boston total was also 21.6 per cent of the area's quota of $65,600,000 in E bonds.

The Massachusetts total in E bonds reached 19.5 per cent of the State quota of $112,000,000.

Over-all State sales of all types of bonds have now reached $128,900,000, or 15.6 per cent of the State quota of $828,000,000.

In a dinner meeting at the Copley-Plaza last night Boston's Committee of One Hundred—modeled after the Revolutionary War Committee of the same name—launched its campaign to achieve a quota of $2,000,000 in the Fifth Loan.

In the meantime, social activities in connection with the Fifth Loan continued to be scheduled. On Sunday Spars assigned to the Coast Guard barracks at 1501 Beacon Street, Brookline, are to be hostesses at an exhibition drill and tea. Admittance will be by tickets available to war bond purchasers. In addition to the tea and drill there will be a choral concert and band concert. This affair has been arranged by the women's division of the Brookline War Finance Committee.

The all-service show, "Direct Hit," is scheduled for New Bedford tonight, while the Fifth War Loan Combat team of four heroes will appear at rallies in Beverly tomorrow and at Salem on Sunday.

Merchant Seamen Haven Announces Remodeling Plans

Remodeling at the Sailor's Rest on 287 Hanover Street, which is planned for completion by late summer, may cause some merchant seaman to look twice before entering the haven.

Located until now on the second and third floors of a landmark built in 1870, the organization will expand to the firts floor as well. Visited by 30,000 tars last year, the Boston Seamen's Friend Society soon will be equipped with a large recreation room, auditorium, and library which will replace four stores which formerly occupied the first-floor space.

Remodeling, which will cost about $40,000, is being directed by Mr. Lucius E. Thayer of Boston, President of the Society which was founded in 1827.

Facilities in the three-floor building will include a spacious, comfortable lounge, an open fireplace, writing tables, and dozens of beds for men needing rest and quiet after strenuous experiences at sea.

Plane 'Spotters' Seek New Fields

Is there a job—or can anyone think up one—that might make use of 40 or 50 men and women one or two evenings a week, now that these ablebodied and public-spirited citizens are no longer needed in the Aircraft Warning Service?

That is the question which is being asked rather wistfully by a group of workers recently discharged from the Boston Information Center. Offhand they can't think of anything to turn their energies to, but they hope someone else can. For they don't want to disband the group.

Two and a half years ago the first of them joined up for the 6 p. m. to midnight shift at the Information Center. Their supervisor was Leslie B. Battin of Milton. Since then they have come to know and like each other. In fact, they've formed a sort of "alumni association" and have been meeting once a month.

If only they could find another job at which they could all work together, it would please them. Mr. Battin is ready to take offers between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. any day at Blue Hills 4077, ext. 61.

So. Portland Shipyard Gets Another Star

War Activities in New England

Continuing the shower of stars won by workers and management of New England war plants for continued excellence in producing the "sinews of war"—the New England Shipbuilding Corporation of South Portland, Maine, has been awarded its eighth Gold Star according to an announcement from the United States Maritime Commission. A newcomer to the ranks flying the "M" flag of the commission is the Steel Products Corporation of East Windham, Maine.

Cape Cod cranberries have marched to war so successfully under the direction of the Cranberry Canners, Inc., that the first "A" flag awarded in the Bay State by the War Food for outstanding achievement in supplying food to the armed forces will be presented at the Hanson plant of the company next Tuesday.

Dehydrated to save shipping space, 10,151,671 pounds of cranberries were prepared by the canners in 1943. The goal this year is 15,000,000 pounds.

Speakers of the day will be Lieutenant Governor Horace T. Cahill. The presentation will be made by Lieut. Robert Graham of the Boston Quartermaster Depot and the presentation of "A" pins will be made by Francis D. Cronin of the War Food Administration.

Win Gold Bars

Six Bay State men have won their gold bars as second lieutenants in the Army Signal Corps, graduating from the Officers' Candidate Training School at Fort Monmouth, N. J., on June 21.

They are Robert H. Anderson of Arlington, Elliot L. Atamian of Belmont, Joseph P. Paulekas of Lawrence, Gordon W. Pulver of Provincetown, David Jealous of Wellesley Hills and Emmett W. Bryan, Jr., of West Roxbury.

Bathers Warned

Bathers at Winthrop Beach were warned to keep away from this beach area on the morning and late evening of June 26, in a statement today from Brig. Gen. P. S. Gage, commanding the Boston Harbor Defenses. "Severe underwater explosions" may be expected at that time, said the statement which added that unfavorable weather would mean postponement of this activity. The beaches will be patrolled by Army details.

'Gas Chamber' Gone

News that the old "gas chamber" at Fort Devens has been destroyed—on orders—will bring many memories to veterans of the First, 32nd, 45th Divisions who received their initial instruction on chemical warfare in the old chamber. It was here that they learned the efficiency of the Army's gas mask as they went safely through the chemical warfare training program.

Oak Leaf Cluster

Technical Sergeant Frank E. Sawin of Allston, has received the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal at an Eighth Air Bomber Base in England according to an announcement from Col. Elliott Vandevanter, Jr., base commander.

The award was made for "meritorious achievement" while participating in numerous bombing attacks on military and industrial targets in Germany and Nazi-held countries. Sergeant Sawin is the radio operator and gunner on a Flying Fortress.

Wacs Go to France

Two Bay State Wacs are assigned to the first mobile unit to follow the invasion forces to France according to a dispatch received today. Private Beatrice Baylies of Chestnut Hill and Private Alma C. Scigliano of Hyde Park are to be in the unit commanded by Capt. Alice M. Moroney of San Francisco. The detachment is composed of personnel trained in intelligence, training, supply and policy sections as clerks, stenographers and secretaries.

Another Women's Army Corps activity which will follow the invaders is that of the Postal Directory service. In this activity are four Massachusetts girls. They are Corporal Anna T. Shaughnessy of Dorchester, Corporal Delia G. Morin of Fall River, Private First Class Dorothy A. Hunter of Framingham and Private Miriam E. Larkin of Saugus.

Landing Craft Launched in Record Time

Official United States Navy

Afloat After Six-Hour Assembly the LCI and Workers Cool Off

A World's Record for assembly of a Landing Craft, Infantry, was established at Lawley's shipyard in Neponset yesterday, when enthusiastic workers cut the estimated goal of 18 hours to six in a combination of skill, management and hard work. Camouflaged and ready, it was delivered to the Navy at 3 a. m. today. The LCI 700 will be christened next week.

Busiest R. I. Resort Summer Of War Expected This Year

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23—Resort centers in Rhode Island anticipate their busiest summer season since the war began despite travel and other restrictions which still are in force. A foretaste of this improved business, on which the anticipation is based, was offered over last week end when beaches, parks and other resorts in various parts of the State reported the largest crowds on hand in two years or more.

Typical of the trend was the large crowd gathered at the State Beach at Scarborough, below Narragansett. Here more than 300 automobiles were counted in the parking lot at one time—more automobiles than were seen there at any time during the height of the season last year.

More Freedom Felt

Motorists, so far at least, are much less cautious than they were in the previous two seasons. Hundreds of motorists last year, wary of Office of Price Administration enforcement officers who occasionally prowled the beach areas hunting for violators of the travel restrictions, parked their vehicles on side streets away from the beaches in the Narragansett area and left the parking lots virtually barren of automobiles. But this year the motorists show no such caution. Parking lots at all the beaches were crowded last week end and there was relatively little parking on the side streets near by.

Although the season is not yet fully under way, every resort in the State reported heavy business. Beaches at Newport were crowded. More than 6,000 visited Easton's Beach. The Lincoln Woods Reservation and Goddard Park, both State-operated parks, accommodated thousands of picnickers. State police said traffic on the principal highways was as heavy as it was on the busiest days of the season in July and August last year, and exceptionally heavy for a day in June.

Issue of Caucus Reform

Civic organizations in Rhode Island which for years have advocated reforms in the caucus laws found new arguments for their cause this week as a result of three caucus contests in which machine politics triumphed.

One of the principal arguments raised by those demanding reform has been that the existing laws in Rhode Island make it easier for machine politics to thrive and effectively prevent the average voter from exercising his influence in the caucus selection of candidates.

The usual procedure is for the party machine to select its slate of candidates in secret. Then because the party machine controls all the machinery of the caucus, it is extremely difficult for any opposition faction to change the result.

Three times within recent days caucuses in various parts of the State have demonstrated the power wielded by the machines. In Barrington, Republican citizens angered because the chairman of the School Board had not been renominated, took their fight to the caucus but went down to defeat before the party machine. In Smithfield, a similar issue was raised at the Democratic caucus with a considerable number of the Democratic rank and file bitterly fighting to retain the chairman of the School Committee. But there again, the party machine won the contest. In the 13th ward of Providence a lively contest between the Democratic machine and a strongly-supported opposition faction resulted in a clear victory for the machine.

Editorial Opinion

The Providence Journal, editorially, pointed out that in none of these instances was the contest prompted by the desire of one crowd of politicians to throw another group out of office. "In all three," the editorial said, "the contest was between entrenched party organizations seeking to perpetuate themselves and their powers, and spontaneously-formed groups of party members seeking a voice in the selection of their party's candidates for public office."

Time and again the issue of caucus reform has been raised in the General Assembly. At least one measure touching on the subject has been introduced in each session of the Assembly for the past 15 years. Usually the measures fail of passage. Occasionally minor changes have been worked out.

The State's caucus laws remain, however, substantially as they have been for decades.

The advocates of reform have proposed two general changes. The first recommendation has been to keep the caucus system, but change it in such a way that the power of the machine would be curbed and the influence of the opposition voters within the party would have more effect. The second recommendation has been to scrap the entire caucus procedure and establish a system of primary elections.

Boston to Get More Time In Paper Drive

Persons who, because of the prolonged rains this week, did not set out their paper bundles for collection, will have another opportunity tomorrow to get rid of their hoards when salvage collectors, working an extra day this week, will make a mop-up of the entire city.

So pressing is the need for paper at the present time that salvage authorities have decided not to wait for next month's regular drive to collect remaining paper in cellars, attics, and storerooms.

Boston families in all districts of the city are urged to tie up even the smallest bundles of paper and set them out for collection by 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Collections during the past four days in the first 18 wards of the city have totalled 875,795 pounds of paper and 298,200 pounds of tin cans as compared to last month's returns of 963,770 pounds of paper and 272,000 pounds of scrap tin for a similar period.

Yesterday's war bond winners in wards 11 to 14 were: Helen F. Moulton, Jamaica Plain, Mrs. S. Levine, Roxbury, David Ryan, Dorchester, Jason L. Weinberg, Dorchester.

Paper collections in wards 15 to 18 yesterday and in May were as follows:

	Yesterday	May
Ward 15	55,240 lbs.	50,500 lbs.
Ward 16	98,930 lbs.	109,890 lbs.
Ward 17	61,700 lbs.	69,400 lbs.
Ward 18	96,150 lbs.	94,200 lbs.
Totals	312,040 lbs.	323,990 lbs.

Saltonstall Picks Donnell of Salem For Council Seat

S. Howard Donnell of Salem was named by Governor Saltonstall today to succeed the late William H. McSweeney of Salem as a member of the Executive Council.

A native of Peabody, Mr. Donnell was the first Mayor of that City and for three years was District Attorney of Essex County. He is presently Government Appeal Agent of the Peabody Selective Service Board.

The Salem man said he would conduct a sticker campaign for the Republican nomination for the Council seat in the 5th District in the July 11 primaries. He will be opposed by two candidates whose names are on the ballot. They are Washington Cook of Haverhill and Fred A. Turner of Lawrence. Mr. Cook is a brother of Alonzo B. Cook, a former member of the Executive Council.

Russian Relief Meeting Scheduled

A meeting in behalf of Russian War Relief Sunday evening will hear Zlatko Balokovic, Yugoslav violinist and nationalist, discuss the importance of Marshal Tito to Russia.

The meeting marks the third anniversary of the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union and will be held in John Hancock Hall at 8:15 p. m.

Admiral William H. Standley, former Ambassador to the U. S. S. R., also will speak, his subject "The Role of American-Soviet Relations in the World to Come."

Other distinguished guests will be Michael Quill, New York City Councilman and International President of the Transport Workers Union, and Col. Ilya M. Sarayev, Assistant Military Attaché to the Soviet Embassy at Washington.

Navy Casualties List 2 Bay Staters

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The names of two Massachusetts men are included in a list of 19 casualties of the U. S. Naval forces—Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard—announced today by the Navy Department.

Publication of this additional list brings to 46,724 the total number of naval casualties announced since Dec. 7, 1941.

The Massachusetts men and next of kin:

Gunn, John T., Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. (Previously reported missing on report of naval casualties for May 12, 1944.) Father, Francis A. Gunn, South Weymouth.

Knight, Richard G., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Missing. Wife, Mrs. Richard G. Knight, 29 Forest St., Milford.

Elbridge R. Anderson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENHAM, Mass., June 23 — Elbridge R. Anderson, Boston attorney, who passed on here yesterday, conducted his legal office at 209 Washington Street for 50 years, traveled widely, and did much writing.

He was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1885.

Mr. Anderson wrote many legal articles, travel notes, and a biographical sketch of his father who was a Baptist minister and President of the old University of Chicago.

He was a member of Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity, Union Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and local bar associations.

Cameras Again Allowed At New England Beaches

Amateur photographers may lug their cameras to the beaches again this summer, and, along with artists, may find picture material in such locations provided their models, living or inanimate, do not include military or naval installations, Lieut. Gen. George Grunert, commanding the Eastern Defense Command, announced recently.

Most Atlantic Coast beaches will continue to be barred to civilians between sunset and sunrise, General Grunert said. The ban will remain against possession of radio transmitting sets, codes, explosives and instruments of war, the use of binoculars, field glasses, and signal devices on the beaches.

State G. O. P. Delegates Tied Up to No Candidate

Bay State delegates to the Republican Convention will leave for Chicago tomorrow afternoon still unpledged to any candidate despite a move among some of the delegation to commit the Massachusetts votes to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York.

The main group will board the New England States at South Station, leaving at 2:10, with stops at Newtonville, Worcester, Springfield, and Pittsfield for other delegates. Governor Saltonstall will join the party at Newtonville.

A recent poll of the Massachusetts delegation disclosed a growing sentiment for the New York Governor whom many expect to be named by the convention on the first or second ballot. A number of the delegates, however, have remained firm in their belief that the delegation should give Governor Saltonstall its votes on the first ballot while others, expecting Governor Dewey to be named immediately, feel that the Bay State group should be on the "band wagon."

Slight Response

A move to form a New England bloc to vote for a Yankee favorite son such as Governor Saltonstall or Governor Baldwin of Connecticut appeared to meet with slight response from the Massachusetts group.

Chief concern of some members of the delegation appeared to be that "favorite son voting" would result in a deadlock which might interfere with complete party unity later on when the national campaign begins to roll. This factor was largely responsible for the move among some of the delegates to agree upon Dewey.

Both the Governor and Senator Sinclair Weeks who control the Massachusetts delegates, have insisted from the outset that the delegation be unpledged. This has not been interpreted as hostility to Governor Dewey.

On the other hand, it must be recalled that Senator Weeks was, and apparently still is, one of the stanchest supporters of Wendell Willkie in the country. The Governor also has been a Willkie admirer.

Willkie Influence

Mr. Willkie's influence at the convention, if he has any, may be exercised through such loyal followers as the Massachusetts junior Senator who, according to an intimate friend of his, has lost none of his ardor for the 1940 nominee.

Two members of the Massachusetts delegation were in Chicago today where they met with the important resolutions committee. Two other delegates will be represented at the convention by their alternates. These are Winfield A. Schuster of Douglas, now on active duty with the Navy, and Frederick L. Parker of Westfield, who has been ill. Their alternates will be Mayor Alfred Woollacott of Fitchburg and Helen S. Gerrett of Greenfield.

Barring unexpected prolongation of the convention the Massachusetts group plans to leave Chicago, Thursday, June 29 at 4:45 p. m. All travel arrangements and accommodations in Chicago have been arranged for the delegates by Charles Nichols, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee, whose services have been loaned to the delegation.

Rain Bogs Down Exchequers Of Farmerettes at Wellesley

By Alice Myers

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Another day of rain this week and Wellesley College farmerettes won't be able to pay their $12.50 bill for board and room—not out of their week's pay at any rate. Weather is taking a hand at teaching these girls some fundamental lessons in agricultural economics. Already they have had a taste of what it means not to have a guaranteed weekly wage.

Wet and indescribably grimy, they returned to the College from their second half-day's work last night with a keener appreciation of the problems of the seasonal worker. They knew why he wants a minimum annual guaranteed wage.

Before the rain set in this week, the dry spell proved a graphic schoolmaster, disclosing another side of the farm picture. In short, students at the Wellesley Reconstruction Work School, while helping to relieve the farm labor shortage, are learning far more than how to pull weeds and harvest crops.

Twenty-seven girls from 13 different colleges are enrolled for the summer; 18 have arrived and the rest are coming within a few days. With the exception of three who are doing settlement, hospital, and factory work, all are employed on the Cyrus Jenness farm in South Natick. They leave Severance Hall at 7:45 a. m. and work until 5 p. m. with an hour for lunch, which they eat under a tree or in the greenhouse if it is raining. They earn $20 a week—if it doesn't rain so hard they can't work.

Apparently pruning tomatoes is the worst job so far. After that, weeding is a pleasure, they agreed. As one of them explained, the pruning job is "like a perpetual setting-up exercise only you never come up."

In the opinion of several no price would pay for the work involved in growing tomatoes for market. The girls certainly realize as never before what they as consumers get for their money. "I even eat my parsley now," laughed one. All admit it hurts them to see anything left on a plate. They feel like starting a campaign for more table service rather than standard servings in hotels and restaurants so that less food will be wasted. This summer's experience, they add, will make them fussier shoppers because they'll know how to select their vegetables intelligently.

Twice a week, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, the girls climb to Miss Julia Henderson's room high in the "crow's nest" of Severance Hall to discuss the economic implications of the work they are doing. Miss Henderson, popular member of the Political Science faculty at Wellesley, is Director of the Reconstruction Work School, which opened on May 27 and will continue through Aug. 10.

The School does not aim to turn out qualified United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration workers, according to its Director, but it does expect its students to go home with a broader comprehension of certain long-range reconstruction needs.

Sprawled on the floor or curled up on Miss Henderson's day beds, some of them knitting service sweaters and socks, other just relaxing, the girls eagerly debate wage, hour, price, and marketing problems.

Last Tuesday night's discussion was a lively conclusion to two weeks' consideration of farm living standards. Supposing themselves to be delegates to the forthcoming Republican and Democratic Conventions, they hotly proposed party platform planks designed to win the farmer vote. They figured that promises to lift subsidies, extend farm credit, find new sources of taxation, and plan for postwar soil conservation projects would please the farmers.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through W8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and all meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through V8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30, (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration boards.

Gasoline "A"—No 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

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Musical Film at State and Orpheum—Hollywood Letter—Broadway News

'Two Girls and a Sailor' With Entertainers Galore

Enough material has been assembled in "Two Girls and a Sailor" for a couple of musical films—or at least one and a half. But thanks to the supervision of Joe Pasternak, who used to be in charge of the Deanna Durbin pictures, and the easy direction of Richard Thorpe, it never seems overcrowded. It may be a little long. It runs something over two hours. It might have benefited by clipping some of the sequences. But since there is no other feature on the bill at the State and Orpheum the length may be justified.

Van Johnson, who has one of the pleasantest roles in his career, as a modest sailor of great wealth, and June Allyson and Gloria DeHaven, as the attractive members of a sister team of entertainers, are the central figures in a good-natured romance which has an agreeable fairy tale quality.

Ted Leavitt

New member of the cast of "Three Is a Family" at the Colonial.

Jimmy Durante is back in his old form as a kindly vaudeville star who suffers a temporary eclipse but manages to make a come-back.

But these are only a few of the contributors to the songs and dances. Harry James and his orchestra have a conspicuous part in the program. So do Xavier Cugat and his bandsmen. José Iturbi dashes off some piano music. Lena Horne has a song. Ben Blue does a bit of dancing. Carlos Ramirez sings in straightaway style and Virginia O'Brien in "dead-pan" fashion. Even Gracie Allen finds a place in, of all things, a concerto conducted by Albert Coates.

♪ ♪ ♪

The latter number is an ingeniously amusing bit of music in which Miss Gracie runs up and down the scale with one finger, consistently hitting the wrong final note, and Mr. Coates and his players weave around her miscues an entertaining medley of light classics. It has the air of all being impromptu though of course it is not.

Henry Stephenson, who is not seen often enough on the screen, has a minor role as the gracious grandfather of the young sailor. Donald Meek bustles about as the lawyer who carries out the benefactions of the young man, and Henry O'Neill puts in a brief appearance as the young gentleman's father.

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The story? It's a slender trifle about two sisters brought up as the children of vaudeville players, how the elder (Miss Allyson) acts as a second mother to the younger girl (Miss DeHaven), how a sailor (Mr. Johnson) becomes attracted to the two girls and without revealing his identity sees that they are provided with ample quarters for their private soldiers-and-sailors canteen. Of course he is discovered at last and of course he chooses the right sister, leaving the other provided with an admiring young soldier.

It isn't the story that counts so much, however, as the way it is told. After a slow start, Mr. Pasternak proves himself again a master at this sort of thing. And even if he were not, there would be enough other entertainment to fill the gaps.

E. F. M.

Bing Crosby and Betty Hutton sing a duet in the Paramount musical, "Here Come the Waves."

Thomas Mitchell, Merle Oberon, Franchot Tone
In a scene from "Dark Waters," now on its way to the screen

'Dark Waters' Finds Its Way To the Screen

By Frank Daugherty
Hollywood, Calif.

Benedict Bogeaus is one of several producers who seem to think that mysteries will be a safe venture from now until the war is over. His first picture of this sort is "Dark Waters," from the Saturday Evening Post serial by Frank and Marian Cockrell.

How the story finally came to Mr. Bogeaus is one of those Hollywood happenings no one can seem to explain. Mr. and Mrs. Cockrell wrote their story as a motion picture script. It went from studio to studio, and completed the whole circuit before it was returned to them.

They made some small changes here and there in it and packed it off to the magazine, which promptly accepted it as a four-part serial. After it ran in the magazine, there was some bidding on it by studios which regretted their earlier hasty action. The sale to Mr. Bogeaus followed.

Then, to make the circle complete, Mrs. Cockrell (Mr. Cockrell was by now in the South Pacific) with the help of Joan Harrison, whom Mr. Bogeaus had called in as associate producer took out the few changes made when the manuscript was submitted to the magazine and returned it to its original form almost intact. It was immediately accepted in this form as the final shooting script.

The picture is the second independent production for Bogeaus. His first was "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," of which he says he is not particularly proud, although it has made a considerable profit. The cast will include Merle Oberon, Franchot Tone, Thomas Mitchell, and Fay Bainter in principal parts. Rex Ingram and John Qualen also are in the cast.

The director is Andre de Toth, who has made only one previous Hollywood production, although he is well known in Europe. Mr. de Toth's experiences in the past few years have almost as much melodrama as his picture.

He came to Hollywood in 1937, but didn't get a picture to do, and so returned to Hungary by way of London. There he worked for a time as an assistant to Korda. In Hungary, where he became chief of the Hunnia Films newsreel, he was assigned, a few days before war broke out, to film a harvest festival dance in the Transylvanian mountains. Arrived at his destination, he was told to hurry to Kassa on the Czech-Hungarian border, and from there to enter Poland.

Mystified by the switch in assignments, he soon learned that, along with other neutral newsreel men, he was expected to film the invasion of Poland. Completing his assignment at the war front, he returned to Budapest and arranged at once to go back to America. His first film here was "None Shall Escape," in which he incorporated some of his Polish experiences.

Like most thrillers today, the Bogeaus film will be melodrama with a distinctly psychological overtone. The producer is, however, trusting his assistant, Miss Harrison, to give the production the right entertainment key. Her "Phantom Lady" is one of the recent mystery hits.

© RKO Radio
Tamara Toumanova
The ballet dancer making her debut as a movie star in "Days of Glory," to be seen in Boston in the near future.

Elaborate New Ice Show Presented at the Center

By E. C. Sherburne
New York

Sonja Henie and Arthur M. Wirtz present "Hats Off to Ice," a skating extravaganza; executive director, William H. Burke, staged by Catherine Littlefield, settings designed and created by Bruno Maine, costumes by Grace Houston, lighting effects by Eugene Braun, choreography by Miss Littlefield, assisted by Dorothie Littlefield, skating direction by May Judels, music conductor, David Mendoza, music arrangements by Paul Van Loan, lyrics and music by James Littlefield and John Fortis, evening of June 22 at the Center Theater.

It would not have seemed possible, but the new ice show surpasses in sumptuousness those which preceded it. The costuming is costly, tasteful, and varied in effect; the settings present a succession of handsome stage pictures, and there are several outstanding performers in addition to many supporting skaters—chosen for their pleasing appearance as well as their skill. Under David Mendoza's well-paced direction the music gives each number its appropriate accompaniment.

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In "A Persian Legend," the handsomest ensemble which opens the second act, Carol Lynne as the principal figure reveals a ballerina style of skating. Her pantomime, her spins, her pictorial feeling for posture, have a jewel-like setting amid the Oriental colorings and designs. Groupings in movement indicate a large feeling for mobile decoration on the part of the several persons who had a hand in staging the show. Movable screens are used ingeniously to suggest the opening of a series of doors to a secluded shrine.

Miss Lynne is also featured in a classical interlude, "Goddess of the Hunt," and in an elaborate gypsy and peasant episode, "Slavic Rhapsody," which offers kaleidoscopic movement of a stageful of skaters, with brilliant costumes giving a final effect of richness. Elouise Christine, Barbara Johnson, and Claire Wilkins make a marked impression in secondary parts.

Rudy Richards renews his popularity as leading male performer with varied styles of skating, all based on dancing figures, in a spectacular Brazilian ensemble, and in "The Boogie Woogie Bachelor," a skit that presents him in figures that range from jive to traditional ballet.

Surprise of the evening is Lucille Page, who has a humorous flair and an acrobatic ability that enables her to assume the most improbable postures with ease in a satirical Wild-West skit. Comedy assistance is given by Geoffe Stevens as a cowhand, and a knowing horse animated by Joe Shilling and James Sisk. Miss Page also does a straight number with the assistance of eight of the boys, "Sophisticated Lady," and proves that her range of talent is uncommon among ice performers.

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Messrs. Stevens, Shilling, and Sisk do a number together, "Shore Leave," that is continually funny because of their smooth knockabout antics, all in sailor style, to snatches of sea tunes. With others, they assist Freddie Trenkler in a laughable soldier turn in which he is a rooky continually doing the wrong thing. His first-act skit brings in all his amazing repertory of mysterious locomotions backward as well as forward, and reckless circlings of the stage, across steps and benches.

Dorothy and Hazel Caley and Helga and Inge Brandt are seen in specialties; Jean Sturgeon appears to graceful effect in "Little Red Riding Hood," coming off in triumph after an encounter with the wolf, and many other talents do large service in other ensembles, with Hawaiian, Old English, and modern revue scenes. Peggy Wright and Robert Ballard do an adagio number; and there are still other turns, all new, together with good swinging by Pat Marshall, Don L. Rogers, and the Top Hatters.

Skelton Film for Bonds

A new MGM Technicolor production, "Bathing Beauty," starring Red Skelton and Esther Williams will have a single showing at the State Theater only on Wednesday evening, July 5, at 8:30 p. m. Tickets will be obtainable through purchase of Fifth War Loan bonds at Boston M. and P. theaters, the Keith Memorial, RKO Boston, and the State and Orpheum.

Lauritz Melchior, opera tenor, will have a part in "Thrill of Romance," an M-G-M picture with Van Johnson and Esther Williams in the leads.

On the Stage

Claire Luce will play the title role in the revival of "Anna Christie" at the Cambridge Summer Theater in Brattle Hall beginning Monday. The tugboat captain will be done by Ralph Cullinan, and the part of Matt Burke will be done by Richard Hart. Among the members of the resident company who will be in the cast will be Dorothy Lambert, Allan Tower, James Lalor, Philip Wheaton, and Roy Allen. The production will be directed by Robert E. Perry, and the sets will be designed by Andrew Mack.

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"Catherine Was Great" which once was mentioned for Boston will be delayed somewhat further in its Philadelphia debut. The opening there is now set for July 8 instead of July 5.

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Efforts are being made, it is said, to interest Maude Adams or Lauretta Taylor in the leading role of "Last Stop," a melodrama by Irving Kaye Davis, which Victor Hugo-Vidal is planning to produce. Irwin Piscator has been invited to direct.

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Billy Rose has begun gathering acts for his "Seven Lively Arts," starting with Norman Corwin's "A Movie Primer," a satire on Hollywood. Bert Lahr, Anton Dolin, and Alicia Markova have been signed for the company, which is to open in the fall at the Ziegfeld Theater, New York.

Plays at Fitchburg

The Summer season of the Guy Palmerton Players at the Lake Whalom Theater, Fitchburg, will open Tuesday evening with "Personal Appearance" as the first play.

Tonight at the Pops

Boston Commandery March .... Carter
Overture to "Oberon" .... Weber
Entr'acte Waltz .... Hellmesberger
"Pomp and Circumstance" March .... Elgar
"Bostonia" Suite .... Keith Brown
Orchestrated by Jacobus Langendoen
"Bolero" .... Ravel
"Warsaw" Concerto .... Addinsell
Piano: Leo Litwin
"Oklahoma" Selection .... Rodgers-Bodge
"Yankee Doodle Went To Town" .... Morton Gould
Salute to Our Fighting Forces .... arr. Bodge
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Screen News

Florence Bates and Ernest Cossart will appear, respectively, as proprietor and stage manager of a London theater in Rita Hayworth's next Columbia Technicolor musical, which will also have Lee Bowman and Janet Blair in the cast.

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Laurel and Hardy have begun work on their M-G-M film, "The Home Front," which will have David Leland, Philip Merivale, Mary Boland, Henry O'Neil, John Warburton, and Matthew Boulton in the cast.

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Columbia is to film a story of an escaped German war prisoner, "A Nazi in the U. S. A.," with Tom Neal and Ann Savage in the leads.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News, VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:15 p. m.—Talk in English.
XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—"Front Line Family."
GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of many lands.
YVARN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English.
RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—BBC Theatre Orchestra, Haydn Wood, conductor. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m., GRX, 9.69 meg., 40.9 m.
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"On the Production Front." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"World Affairs." Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Scots Guards Band. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WMZFM, Boston

5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m.—To 7:30—Same as WBZ.
7:30 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, news.
8:00 p. m. to 11 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
11:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington

3:00 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel.
7:45 p. m.—Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.
8:00 p. m. to 11:00 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Maurice Spitalny's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Harry James' Orchestra.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, June 25

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Tonight • 6:30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Boston Red Sox-Washington Senators Baseball Game	Sports program
3:15	Songs; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	"Pepper Young's Family"		Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Victory Garden	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"		Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee	Popular music	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Washington Senators Baseball Game	News; Dolly Dawn's Or
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch		Larry Clinton's Orch
4:30	"Interview Time"	Westbrook Van Voorhis	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Baseball Game	Earl Hines' Orch
4:45	"Help Wanted"	Musical Poll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"	Baseball Game	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc	Easy Rhythms	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	"Hawaii, 1950"	"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	"Treasury Salute"	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	Musical Favorites	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	"Parade"; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	"The Adventures of	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Bill Cunningham, news	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
7:15	We Who Dream; dr	Nero Wolfe"; drama	Robert St. John, news	Political talk	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	Friday on B'way;	"The Lone Ranger";	"Yankee Yarns"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall; Variety
7:45	soloist; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall; Variety
8:00	Chas. Ruggles; Cass	Paul Nelson, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Daley, songs; gst	"Parker Family"; dr	Graham; Dr. F. Black	Bulletin of Nick Carter	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:30	"Service to the	Meet Your Navy: music	'The Adventures of the	'Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45	Front"; dr.; News	var. show; Interviews	Thin Man"; drama	ty"; drama; guests	Doug Garron's Orch
9:00	"It Pays to Be Ignorant"; comedy.	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Waltz Time; F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Ponchielli: Selections from
9:15	That Brewster Boy	"Gang Busters"; sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Screen Test"	"La Gioconda"
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; Quiz	Classical Album
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Dance Orch.; Drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter	Show; J. R. King, mc	
10:00	Moore-Durante Va-	Gaslight Harmonies	'Boston Blackie'; drama	Network sports	News service
10:15	riety show; orch.	Ted Malone comments	starring Chester Morris	Network sports	Beyond Victory
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	Silver Nocturne	Sports; Babe Ruth, gst	Network sports;	Buddy Kirk's Orch
10:45	Betty Grable, gst	Silver Nocturne	J. Claude Shea; talk	Network sports; Songs	Hal McIntyre's Orch
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Frank Sinatra, songs
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Artie Shaw's Orch.
11:30	"Mrs. Miniver"; dr	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Harry James' Orch.	Day's End; News
11:45	"Mrs. Miniver"; dr	Concert Miniature; News	Music You Want	Harry James' Orch.	Day's End; Music

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Music; Weather	News service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	Herb Lee's, George and	N E Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; Riders	Musical Alarm Clock	The King's Men	Dixie; "Salute"	N E Fellowship; religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Musical Time Table
8:30	High School Parade	Melody Time	News commentator	Saturday Encores	Musical Time Table
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Musical Time Table
9:00	Nan Howard, Inter	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	Aunt Susan Tokes; Int.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Week End Medley	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Music"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz; Farm-Home
9:45	Good Fair	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	
10:00	'Youth on Parade';	Civil Service Program	"Off the Record"	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	music; drama	'Jesting With Jesters"	"Off the Record"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	J. Grossman, talk
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor;	Fishermen's program	Carolyn Gilbert, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45	Homemaking talks	Virginia Hauer, songs	Bob Becker's Pet Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey; Stories
11:00	News; Nila Mack's	Spotlight on Youth	'Flight Deck Jamboree';	News; "Tune Factory"	Children's Bible Hour
11:15	"Let's Pretend"	Spotlight on Youth	Songs; orchestra	Moment Musicale	Children's Bible Hour
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	Legion Auxiliary talk	Melody Roundup; Va-	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organ
11:45	tions"; B. Burke	Air Express Music	riety show; M. Goff	Yankee House Party	News service
12:00	Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens,	Francis Cronin; console	Musical program
12:15	Dramatization	Bond Wagon Quiz	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	Farm & Home Makers	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music.
12:45	wood; B Rathbone	Farm & Home Makers	"Treasury Salute"	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music.
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	"Something for Girls"	'Here's to Youth'; dr.	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	tion; dr.; News	"Something for Girls"	"Lost Parent"	Patterns in Rhythm	"Kick Conga"
1:30	Country Journal	"Hollywood Hi-Lites"	Newscast	Vincent Lopez' Orch	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Vincent Lopez' Orch	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books';	"Bonds Away"; Drama;	Bowdoin College Sesqui-	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Dance Lineup
2:15	Natural science	music; guest stars;	centennial; speakers	ington Senators base-	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	News service	int'views; Ted Malone;	Bowdoin College Sesqui-	ball game	Sports program
2:45	Across Caribbean	Wm. Ewing; others	centennial; speakers	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	News; Music; Sports
3:00	Victory F. O. B.;	News; "21 Stars"; Army	Weekend Function	ington Senators base-	Sports program
3:15	speaker; music	show; music; dr.; gsts	Weekend Function	ball game	News service
3:30	Visiting Hour; Maj.	"AbC's of OPA"	Adventures in Research	Red Sox-Senators base-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Andre Baruch, mc	American Red Cross	"Men Make the Navy"	ball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Col. Stoopnagle	Jean Evans, songs	"Preview of Tomorrow"	Frank Victor's Orch	Lou Breese's Orch
4:15	Stoopnagle; News	Saturday Review with	"Preview of Tomorrow"	Joe Frasetto's Orch	Bob Crosby's Orch
4:30	"Follies"; Evelyn	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Doctors at War"; dr.	Musical Roundup	Joan Merrill, songs
4:45	Howe, mc	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Doctors at War"; dr.	Musical Roundup	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch
5:00	"Corliss Archer"	News; Concert Orch.;	"Your America"; Josef	Navy Bulletin Board;	Sports program
5:15	"Corliss Archer"	Joseph Stopak, cond.	Koestner's Or.; spkrs.	Glen Gray's Orch	Sports program
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Concert orchestra	"Story to Order"	Sports Comments	Glen Gray's Orch
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Eddie Howard's Orch	News service
6:00	Page One; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	People's Platform	Baseball; Music	"Treasury Salute"	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	"Foreign Policy"	News service	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	Briggs-Saltman, piano	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Lionel Barrymore;	Preview Republican Na-	Preview Republican Na-	American Eagles in	Charlie Spivack's Orch
7:15	"Mayor of Town"	tional Convention	tional Convention	Britain; interviews	News service
730	Bob Hawks 'Th'ks	Jarmila Novotna; Allan	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	to the Yanks"	Jones; orchestra; chor.	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Treasury Salute	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:00	Kenny Baker; Hel-	Early Am. Dance Music	'Able's Irish Rose'; com.	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15	en Forrest; Orch.	Early Am. Dance Music	'Able's Irish Rose'; com.	Bob Stanley's Orch	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Boston Pops Orchestra;	'Truth or Consequences';	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	Arthur Fiedler, cond.;	Ralph Edwards, mc	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	'Oklahoma' medley; Si-	National Barn Dance;	Symphony Hour; Bruce	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	belius; Elgar; Weber	comedy quiz	Foote, baritone; Vir-	bert's Quartet No. 14
930	Or.; Frank Sinatra	Mitchell Ayers' Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	ginia Harkins, soprano	in D Minor
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Quiz	comedy; songs; orch	Henry Weber, cond	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15	Correction, Please;	"Musical Autographs"	Wood, mc; Phil Baker	Dave Elman's "Victory	Al West's Orchestra
10:30	Jay C. Flippen, mc	Army Service Force	'Grand Old Opry"; Hill-	Auction"; Ed Gardner	Dick Jurgen's Orch
10:45	Gov. J. W. Bricker	Presents; drama; g'sts	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Dinah Shore, songs
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Kay Kyser's Orch
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	Frank DeVol's Orch	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:30	'Casey, Press Pho	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	Harry James' Orch	Day's End; music
11:45	tographer'; drama	Concert in Miniature	Master Sgt. Muestone	Harry James' Orch	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"A Goose for the Gander," starring Gloria Swanson and Ralph Forbes. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall — Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Man from Down Under," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. "Detective Kitty O'Day," Jean Parker. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway — "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 11:20 a. m., 1:48, 4:15, 6:45, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—"Show Business," Eddie Cantor, Joan Davis, George Murphy, Nancy Kelly, Constance Moore. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10. "Yellow Canary," Richard Greene. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Kenmore—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 2:30, 5:50, 9:10. "Hat Check Honey," Leon Errol. 1:10, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—"Cowboy and the Senorita," Roy Rogers. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10. "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Orpheum—"Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson, Gloria DeHaven, Jimmy Durante. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40.

Paramount—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:05, 8:45.

RKO-Boston—"Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown, Marcy McGuire. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 7:45, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:10.

Scollay—"Tampico," Lynn Bari, Edward G. Robinson. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Trocadero," Rosemary Lane. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

State—"Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson, Gloria De Haven, Jimmy Durante. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

South Station Theater—"Latest March of Time—Underground Report." "Viva Mexico." "Raid Report." "Nymphs of the Lake." "Coney Island." "Yokes on Me."

Telepix—"March of Time—Underground Report." "Mackinac Island." "Quail Shooting." "Mississippi Showboat." "Animal Talent." "Nymphs of the Southland." Disney cartoon. Latest news of the world. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Address Unknown." Paul Lukas. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Lady Let's Dance," Belita, James Ellison. 1:30, 4:40, 7:55.

Washington Street Olympia—"Tampico," Lynn Bari, Victor McLaglen. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "Trocadero," Rosemary Lane, Johnny Downs. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:42, 5:40, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. "Lady, Let's Dance," Belita, James Ellison.

Allston: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "Omaha Trail," James Craig. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon.

Regent: "The Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. "So This is Washington," Lum and Abner.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. "Hat Check Honey," Grace MacDonald. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Michele Morgan. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Jane Rhodes. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon.

Coolidge Corner: "Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Frances Lederer. "Knickerbocker Holiday," Nelson Eddy, Charles Coburn.

Cleveland Circle: "Four Feathers," J. Clements. "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas. M. Christians. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. "Lumber Jack," William Boyd. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Michele Morgan. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser. 2, 8.

University: "Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy. 3:19, 8:54. "Passage to Destiny." 2:08, 7:45.

Park: "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern. "Higher and Higher," Frank Sinatra.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Lost Angel," Margaret O'Brien. 2:30, 8:15. "Ghost Ship," Richard Dix. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "See Here Private Hargrove," Donna Reed, Robert Walker. 3:10, 6:10, 9:31. "The Whistler," Richard Dix. 1:34, 4:40, 7:50.

Mystic: "Tunisian Victory." 2:10, 8:27. "Tampico," Lynn Bari, Ed. G. Robinson. 3:35, 9:47.

Orpheum: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott, Alan Curtis. "Land Beyond the Law," Dick Foran.

Strand: "The Weird Woman," Lon Chaney, Anne Gwynne. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 3:15, 8:25.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. "Passport to Destiny," Elsa Lancaster.

MEDFORD — Medford: "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Jane Rhoades. "The Racket Man," Tom Neal.

Fellsway: "Jane Eyre," Orson Welles, Joan Fontaine. "Nine Girls," Ann Harding.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser, M. Maxwell. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Jane Rhodes.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott, Grace McDonald. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon.

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Berlin Says Soviets Open New Drive

Continued from Page 1

scurrying into hiding a Japanese fleet that dared to move east of the Philippines on June 19.

Make-up of the hard-hitting and gigantic task force is secret. But Rear Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air, gave this hint of its size:

"We can safely assume that most of the 22 big new carriers commissioned since Pearl Harbor have been operating as part of the vast Task Force 58."

Newest and swiftest of the fleet's battleships, cruisers, and destroyers also are assigned to the mighty force, which carries its own supply train of ships to provide a constant source of fuel and materials.

For six months it has been battering the Japanese and, the Navy says flatly, has "reversed the direction of traffic in the Pacific Ocean"—turned it to a one-way run toward Japan.

The task force joined in amphibious operations, supporting landings of ground forces in the Gilbert and Marshall Islands, now held by American troops, at Hollandia, where Gen. Douglas MacArthur took his men to drive out the Japanese, and in the initial phase of the invasion of the Marianas, where fighting still is under way on Saipan.

"But," the Navy continued, "with the sudden growth in the number of baby flattops, bringing the Pacific fleet carrier strength to nearly 100, these duties are falling to the small slower carrier.

"Now task force 58 is able to roam more freely on its strategic missions of reducing Japan's inner bastions and threatening the enemy homeland itself."

One Japanese airman who was shot down and captured saw the force, the Navy related, "scattered over the sea as far as his eyes could peer." He told his captors that "one look at Task Force 58 convinced him that Japan had lost the war."

"And he was quite right!" says Admiral Radford.

Task Force 58 ran in to blast Truk—once strongest Japanese base in the South Pacific—for the first time, battered Palau, Yap, Saipan, Marcus, Wake, Tinian, and scores of other islands. It staged the daring attack only a week ago on the Bonin Island bases less than 500 miles from Japan's homeland.

Saipan Island:

American Troops Drive Forward

American forces battling their way northward on Saipan Island have made further advances, the Navy announced.

American troops have continued a mile farther along the shore line of Magicienne Bay to the town of Laulau on the northern shore.

Simultaneously, forces have advanced about a mile up Mt. Tapotchau, which is approximately in the center of the Island.

Enemy resistance at Nafutan Point at the southeastern tip of Saipan has been reduced by half, the Navy said.

Heavy pressure against enemy troop concentrations is being maintained night and day by Allied aircraft, Army and Marine artillery and naval gunfire.

Enemy shore batteries are naintaining sporadic fire against American ships but they are being quickly knocked out. On the night of June 20, several enemy aircraft dropped bombs near American transports but without damage.

Far East Waters:

U. S. Subs Sink 16 More Vessels

The United States Navy disclosed June 23 that United States submarines have sunk 16 additional enemy vessels in Pacific and Far East waters. This raised to a grand count of 774 the total of Japanese ships sunk, probably sunk, or damaged since the beginning of hostilities.

Almost simultaneously, a Southeast Asia Command special communiqué reported that Allied carrier-task-force planes hit into the heart of the Japanese-controlled eastern waters of the Bay of Bengal. They raided Port Blair, capital of the Andaman Islands, bombing military installations.

Normandy:

Nazis Fight Fiercely To Hold Cherbourg

American infantrymen rocked the German defenders of Cherbourg with continued powerful attacks, and an official announcement reported "strong indications" that the enemy had withdrawn from the eastern tip of the peninsula to the city for a house-by-house stand.

Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's offensive, now in its second day, struck fierce German resistance at every point. A particularly heavy battle raged for control of the big airfield at Maupertus, five miles east of Cherbourg.

Inside the besieged port, the German garrison stood up stubbornly under the 1,000-plane assault June 22 on the forts and pillboxes comprising the city's defense. The United States ground troops had to fight for every inch of their advance.

Small gains were registered around the port itself, but progress was made on both the eastern and western sides of the peninsula.

Only slight German resistance was reported by American troops which cut off the eastern tip of the peninsula by capturing the road junction of St. Pierre Eglise and then driving two miles westward and taking Carneville within sight of the sea.

A report from the 21st Army group headquarters said this advance provided "strong indications" the Germans had abandoned that tip of the peninsula, despite strong fortifications in the St. Vaast la Hougue area on the eastern coast.

On the western tip of the peninsula, the Americans went forward in the area of Beaumont Hague against scattered resistance, cutting off whatever Germans were in that area.

Channel Island Bombed by Allies

Allied bombers and fighters attacked German gun posts and barracks on Alderney, one of the Channel Isles only seven miles west of the tip of Cap de la Hague. This indicated some of the trapped Germans might be attempting to flee there.

The Allied prisoner bag, meanwhile, was described at Supreme Headquarters as "well over" the 15,000 announced a few days ago for the period since the June 6 landings.

The French Underground is striking at the Germans on a dozen "inner fronts," tying up "several German divisions" in combat, a special communiqué from General Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters reported.

The French patriots, the Supreme Command announced, have blocked movement of German troops against the beachhead, have fought seveal pitched battles, and have even occupied several towns in various parts of France.

Despite the biggest Allied air effort in more than a week, embracing more than 6,000 sorties, General Bradley's attack on Cherbourg made only a little progress. A mixed German force of three divisions of garrison troops, marines, and sailors fought with the stubbornness of Stalingrad in the French-built fortifications protecting the harbor.

A few local advances were scored along the rest of the beachhead front.

The Americans drove a wedge south from St. Lo-d'Ourville in the direction of La Haye du Puits, widening the corridor across the peninsula, for the only other gain on the American side of the Normandy front.

Russian Front:

Nazis Say Soviets Open Great Drive

The Germans announced June 23 that the Red Army, striking on the third anniversary of Hitler's surprise invasion of Russia, had launched its long-awaited summer offensive on the Eastern Front.

While Moscow had not as yet confirmed the opening of the drive, the German High Command and official Berlin radiocasts declared the Soviets moved forward June 22 on a broad front north of the Pripet Marshes—on the most direct road from Moscow to Berlin and Warsaw.

The Germans said a Soviet offensive was set in motion from south of Mogilev to north of Vitebsk with heavy tank and plane support, while Moscow announced that triple Russian spearheads drove deeper against the Finns, north of Lake Onega and up the Annus Isthmus, as well as along the northern reaches of the Karelian Isthmus.

The Berlin communiqué said the Initial thrusts were parried, but "bitter fighting is still going on on either side of Vitebsk."

The assault was accompanied by local attacks northwest of Tarnopol toward Llow in southern Poland below the Pripet Marshes, the report added.

The first German report was made by Ernst von Hammer, chief military correspondent for International Information Bureau, a propaganda agency. His account was followed by similar accounts by DNB, official news agency, Transocean, another news agency, and by the Nazi High Command.

While making the usual claim that the Russian gains were sealed off promptly, Herr von Hammer said that the Red Army was using artillery and tanks on a grand scale.

London military men adopted a wait-and-see attitude. Three days after the Allied landings in Normandy the Germans announced the opening of a new Soviet drive which did not materialize.

However, in the past, German reports of Russian drives almost always have preceded those from Moscow, which is inclined to wait for substantial results before putting out communiques.

Russian troops pounded the Finns on three fronts in heavy fighting, Moscow announced June 23.

From the northern tip of Lake Onega, Red Army units pushed on 10 to 15 miles westward in the direction of Lake Ostero and cleared a section of the Leningrad-Murmansk railway by capturing three important stations.

To the south along the Svir River, the Red Army expanded its bridgehead to a depth of at least six miles on the river's north bank and captured Podporozhye, a district center of the Leningrad region.

North of Viipuri on the Karelian Isthmus, Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's conquering army captured Tali, five miles north of the fallen seaport, as well as several other places in the flourishing farming and manufacturing belt that extends toward Helsinki, the Finnish capital.

Marshal Govorov's right flank was hitting toward the rail and highway center of Lappeenranta (Villmanstrand), 30 miles northwest of Viipuri. Cautre of Lappeenranta would sever the Finns' main communications with their forces, estimated at 100,000 men, in the area of Lakes Ladoga and Onega, far to the northeast.

Robot Bombs:

February Raids Hit Britain Harder

German flying bombs have caused little damage of national importance and public utilities have been affected only slightly, British Home Secretary Herbert S. Morrison told the House of Commons June 23.

The situation they have established has no resemblance to the lurid and overdramatized picture German propagandists have been painting for the German home front, Mr. Morrison said, adding that if the enemy intention was to upset British morale, the robots had been a signal failure.

"There have been periods when some 10 or more flying bombs were in the air at the same time," the Home Secretary said.

A few hours before he spoke, the Germans sent incendiary and explosive flying bombs against southern England in one of the heaviest attacks since the new weapon was put in action. Two fires were started, but they were quickly extinguished. RAF night fighters, guided by powerful searchlights, knocked down a number before they could do any damage.

Mr. Morrison contrasted the effect of the flying bombs with the German air attack early this year.

"Last February there were raids on southern England on five nights between Feb. 18 and Feb. 25, lasting an hour or two each night," he said. "I have compared the number of persons killed in southen England on five nights of attack by the flying bombs and the number is less than the February figure."

He described the results achieved by British fighters and antiaircraft batteries in shooting down the flying bombs as "substantial."

Mr. Morrison told of German radio claims that the British Government had abandoned London and provoked laughter with the dry comment: "Well, here we are assembled in Paliament in London."

Countermeasures Buoy Up British

In Britain, there was growing confidence of good results in combating this blind bombing. Countermeasures included battering robot launching grounds in the Pas-de-Calais area of France, defensive work of fighter planes, and curtains of antiaircraft fire.

With the newness and mystery worn off, the British are taking the robots in the stride of the old blitz days.

There is no pretense here of laughing off these robots. They are respected, and more women and children are spending nights in their shelters than at any time in two years. There has been not the slightest panic, however.

A lot of casualties have been caused, but not among the men carrying guns, and the British say that the "men, not robots, will win this war."

The British have come to expect almost anything from the Nazis and the robots have produced no hysterical hatred. Most persons look on this indiscriminate bombing as a sure sign that even Hitler knows the end is near—and that makes them feel better.

The German Radio described Allied defenses against the rocket bombs as a "tight balloon barrage, a gigantic steamroller of ack-ack fire, and innumerable night fighters," and said:

"An army of tens of thousands has been set in motion not only against our explosives but against reconnaissance planes which try to bring back home confirmation of the effects of our attacks to the High Command."

Italy:

Allies Encounter Stiffer Resistance

Allied forces in Italy have made progress along both coastal sectors, but the Germans apparently are planning a determined stand along strong positions between Lake Trasimeno and Lake Chiusi and north of Perugia in the central sector, Allied Headquarters indicated.

The Eighth Army is encountering "strong resistance" north of Perugia and southwest of Lake Trasimeno, where a number of German counterattacks have been repulsed, the communiqué said.

An Algiers radio news roundup said Allied forces on the Adriatic were 25 miles from the important seaport of Ancona. The communiqué said troops in that sector have continued their "rapid advance and are now approaching the Chienti River."

On the west coast, the Fifth Army, despite strong resistance, has pressed forward astride Highway 1, leading through Livorno to Pisa, and is approaching Folonica, about 55 miles below Pisa, believed to be the anchor of the next major German resistance line.

Folonica is in the center of the gulf of the same name, on whose upper tip is Piombino.

The Allied Mediterranean Air Force attacked targets in northern Italy and the battle area, and also in Albania and Yugoslavia. Two enemy aircraft were destroyed, compared with ten Allied planes missing.

China:

Civilians Flee From Hengyang

Thousands of Chinese civilians were reported fleeing from threatened Hengyang as the Japanese reached a point only 33 miles away in their southward drive from Changsha to cut China in two.

Chinese quarters here made no attempt to conceal belief that the situation was immensely grave. Some felt the fight for Hengyang, a strategic rail junction in the path of the Japanese driving southward toward Canton, well might become a virtual battle for China.

Several American and other foreign agencies already have transferred from Kukong, provisional Capital of Kwangtung, to Kweilin, provisional Capital of Kwangsi, but uneasiness also prevails in the latter Capital because of the fear that the Japanese, if successful in taking Hengyang, might then turn southward along the Kwangsi railway.

Soviet Continues Gains Against Finns

By a Staff Artist

Advance Moves on Various Fronts

Arrows indicate main points at which the Russians have gained against the Finns.

27,000 Nazis Taken In Italian Offensive

Recorded by CBS

New York, June 23

Since the beginning of the Allied offensive in Italy, less than six weeks ago, "the Allies have made 27,000 German prisoners," the British Radio said June 21.

Captured Finns Disclose Why Nation 'Felt Secure'

Continued from Page 1

anywhere else in the Soviet Union.

As they were captured at the very start of the offensive, there was nothing they could tell of the fate of their own regiment or the main aspects of the fighting, but they had a good deal to say about conditions inside the Finnish Army.

Finns Surprised

To begin with, they confirmed the supposition that the Russian attack took the Finns completely by surprise. As one of the prisoners expressed it, they didn't think the Russians would disturb the Finns, as the Soviets had too many commitments elsewhere and since Germany's defeat would settle the Finnish war anyway.

All of them knew about the Soviet peace offer, and though they mentioned that few soldiers echoing the Finnish press propaganda had thought the conditions "severe," they affirmed that the overwhelming consensus favored acceptance, as Germany obviously had lost the war.

They agreed that the spirit of both the Finnish Army and civil population was quite different in this war from what it was in the 1939-40 campaign, in which only one of them, a junior sergeant who was a farm laborer in civilian life, had participated.

Nazis Disliked

Outside the semifascist militia Schutzkorp there was not, they said, the same widespread hatred of Russia and many persons were frankly out of sympathy with the war even at its outset when things looked rosy. In this connection, they mentioned that dislike of the Germans—at a minimum in the beginning when victory seemed likely—increased as this prospect faded and that brawls between Finnish and German soldiers occurred in railway stations and other public places with increasing frequency.

Concerning Finland's future prospects they seemed a bit uncertain. The first step, they agreed, must be to lay down arms and kick out the ill-starred ruling clique that was responsible for so much needless bloodshed and had led the country to disaster.

If Finland retains its independence, they added, internal conditions would be very serious, as the tremendous debt burden contracted in the course of the war would rest squarely on backs of the working people. As regards the prospects of living in peace with the Russians, they were more optimistic, asserting that the Finnish working population was hopeful of a new era free from war.

One of the prisoners, an automobile mechanic from Tammerfors, allowed, however, that Schutzkorps elements might, in the event of a Red Army occupation, organize guerrilla warfare from the swamps and forests that cover most of Finland.

Representative Group

Such, briefly, were the salient points of our interview with these five Finnish prisoners, who appeared to be fairly representative specimens of the rank and file—two were farm laborers, two city workers, and the oldest of the group, age 36, a peasant proprietor with six hectares of land he received in 1938 under the so-called Lex Kallio, which, by dividing some large estates of former Government lands, sought to establish a class of substantial well-to-do peasants.

If their opinions reflected the sentiments of their various groups, there are, indeed, prospects of better Soviet-Finnish relations once the Ryti-Tanner Government is out of the way.

On the other hand, it is highly doubtful whether the Russians, after the failure of their previous peace efforts, and now that they have turned the Finnish defenses and captured Viipuri—key to southern Finland—and with the experience of what happened after the last Finnish war still fresh in their memory, will be content with anything short of a peace signed in the Finnish Capital.

Nazi Baltic Life Lines Periled By Red Army Drive in Finland

Continued from Page 1

in Soviet hands, Swedish ore shipments to Germany can no longer be conveyed by sea from Lulea in the northern end of the gulf to German and Polish ports on the southern shore of the Baltic Sea.

Finland would be cut off from German coal and food supplies, while Soviet and possibly even Allied naval and air forces could strike out over the Baltic sea lanes.

There also is little doubt that the Russians, once they are established along Finland's southern coast, could bring the opposite shore of the Gulf of Finland under their control and open the back door from the North Atlantic into the Baltic Sea.

Escape Route

This back door, the famous Stalin Canal, built by hundreds of thousands of so-called Kulaks who could not accommodate themselves to Bolshevik collectivization, enabled part of the Soviet fleet to escape into the White Sea when in 1941 the Germans were closing in on Leningrad.

For the last two and a half years it has been within range of Finnish and German guns, and at Petrozavod on Lake Onega the Finns came so close to it that traffic was virtually stopped.

If the Russians can drive the Finno-German forces from the shores of Lakes Ladoga and Onega and open the Gulf of Finland, swarms of submarines, motor torpedo boats, destroyers, and even small cruisers could enter the Baltic Sea.

The Stalin Canal which connects Leningrad on the mouth of the Neva and Soroka on the White Sea was built precisely for this purpose. It follows the Neva, passes along the southern shore of Lake Ladoga, then follows the Svir river into Lake Onega and from there reaches the southern end of the White Sea through 19 locks, all of which have remained throughout the war in Russian hands. The artificial seaway can be negotiated by vessels up to 3,000 tons, it is 140 miles long, including navigable lakes and rivers, the total distance being about 630 miles.

Busy Inland Sea

Next to the Mediterranean, the Baltic is the world's busiest inland sea. Two years before the war, Stettin, Danzig and Gdynia, the three principal ports on its southern end, had all three together a traffic of 34,537,000 tons—one and a half times as much as the combined traffic of Genoa and Trieste (10,366,000 tons).

In terms of Register tons the traffic of all of Germany's ports on the Baltic, plus Danzig and Gdynia (18,500,000 tons) was almost as great as that of New York—20,000,000 tons in 1938.

The relative importance of the Baltic trade is illustrated also by the traffic of the Kiel Canal—21,227,000 tons of cargo, as compared to 26,227,000 tons passing through the Panama Canal in 1938.

The Kiel Canal, moreover, is but one of the western outlets of the Baltic.

Many ships still sneak around Denmark while much of the traffic which enters the German inland waterways passes through the Trave-Elbe Canal between Lübeck and Hamburg.

Heavy Traffic

The nature of this traffic is indicated by the statistics of the Kiel Canal. In 1938, there were more than 4,000,000 tons of coal, almost 2,000,000 tons of lumber, 1,000,000 tons of wheat and about 3,500,000 tons of ore in a total of 11,662,000 tons moving westward from the Baltic.

With the Scandinavian countries dependent exclusively upon German coal and Sweden's increased ore exports to Germany, the Baltic trade today may be even greater than before the war. Here, in the secluded waters of the Baltic, Germany has concentrated the remnants of her merchant marine.

A strong Allied fleet of submarines, motor torpedo boats, and destroyers in the midst of this intensive traffic would work havoc among German shipping. The Nazis need all the air and naval craft they can spare for the defense of the western approaches to the Continent.

Judging by recent British and Russian communiqués about the sinking of German ships off the northern tip of Norway, their air and naval forces are hardly sufficient to cover the vital supply services of their northern outposts between Narvik, Kirkenes and Petsamo from where nickel and other valuable minerals are shipped back to Germany as return freight.

In the Baltic, the Germans would be almost defenseless against Allied raids. The German Admiralty is unlikely to pitch the remaining larger units of their already diminished battle fleet against swarms of small and fast ships operating from secure bases in Finland.

Germans Concerned

The Germans always have been haunted by the specter of a Russian attack across the Baltic. On the Crimea, at Novorossisk and off Leningrad, Red marines have shown toughness and skill in landing operations. The Reich's Baltic coasts are almost 1,000 miles long, practically unprotected and easily accessible. Another 1,000 miles of flat and smooth coast are under Nazi occupation east of the German frontier.

Since the beginning of 1942, when it became clear that the Allies would step up their raids on northwestern Germany, many factories have been transferred to various points on Germany's Baltic coast. Stettin, seat of the mighty Vulkan steel works, always has been an important industrial center; some heavy industry and rolling stock factories were located around Könisberg.

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German Prison Camps Viewed From Inside

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Larry Allen, Associated Press correspondent who was captured at Tobruk, Libya, and repatriated early this month, yesterday gave Secretary of State Cordell Hull a firsthand account of prisoner-of-war life in Germany and the situation as he had seen it inside Europe.

Mr. Allen talked with Mr. Hull for half an hour and, he said, thanked him for the State Department's help in getting him "out from behind the barbed wire."

The Pulitzer prize-winning correspondent said he told Mr. Hull he was grateful to be back and free.

"Mr. Hull told me he was proud to have me back," Mr. Allen said, "and that's one of the finest compliments I've ever had."

Mr. Allen spent 20 months in Italian and Nazi prisons.

Prison Fare

By Larry Allen
Associated Press War Correspondent Recently Repatriated from a German Prison Camp

"I just have been released from 20 months in concentration camps, cellars, and dungeons in Italy and Germany. It was no picnic. I know now how precious are bread and freedom.

Before my capture off Tobruk, Sept. 14, 1942, I traveled 125,000 miles with the British fleet in the Mediterranean and survived three sinkings and five torpedoings.

Taken to Derna, I went without food or drink for 36 hours, and finally was given a bowl of macaroni. Four days later I was flown to Bari in Italy.

In four months there I never saw a bar of soap, had a towel or a pair of shoes. I wore only a torn, thin khaki naval uniform. My only food was a small plate of yellowish liquid called "pumpkin soup" and a little roll of hardtack bread that fitted into the palm of my hand.

Then I was transferred to Chieti, one of Mussolini's political internment camps, converted to house American and British war prisoners. A 20-foot high brick enclosure stood before rows of barbed wire.

Single Water Faucet

One small spigot was the only source of drinking water for 1,400 men. They had to stand hours in line to get a drop. There was a single cold water faucet for baths, but it functioned only a few minutes each day. The prisoners, jammed like sardines into red brick barracks, slept on wooden box slats and sackcloth filled with straw.

I spent five weeks in a British officer's internment camp at Fontanellata, near Milan. There in an Italian orphanage, I slept on spring beds, nuns did my laundry and for the first time as a prisoner I ate from white tablecloths and sat on chairs. I entered a protest to Gen. Mario Toscani, commanding the Milan district, on the deplorable conditions at Chieti. I was sent back there myself.

On Sept. 23, the Nazis took over Chieti and moved the entire camp to near-by Sulmona. The first night Americans and Britons started to escape. I was following a British officer under the barbed wire when a German machine pistol spit fire. The officer fell, mortally wounded. I fell flat until the firing ceased, then helped carry him to a doctor.

Three days later, I was placed aboard a railway coach for Germany.

Break for Freedom

South of Bolzano, high in the Alps near the Swiss frontier, I made my break for freedom. While an American distracted the attention of guards, I wormed my way to the rear of the coach, opened the door and jumped. The impact with the roadbed spun me around like a top and I was flung under the speeding train, quickly dragging my legs across the rail just before the next set of wheels passed over.

As soon as the last car passed, I ran across the track, and slid down an embankment into a swamp of murky quicksand. It took me two hours to get out of that. I learned later the Germans reported my escape at the next station and for the next five days I was hunted by Hitler youth groups and low-flying planes. Finally a civilian with a rifle grabbed me.

I was imprisoned in the village detention cell, a heavy stone windowless room, guarded by three steel doors.

On the morning of the third day, I was taken out by a German police officer and a young German civilian, put into a German army truck and taken to Bolzano to a cellar jail near the railroad station.

I wrote a note in German to the Commandant protesting my treatment as a noncombatant correspondent under the Geneva Convention. Finally, after a week, I was transported through the Brenner Pass into Moosburg, northeast of Munich, the "grand central terminal" for all incoming prisoners of war.

There, under extreme conditions of filth, I found 20,000 prisoners of 19 different nationalities. I was kept in a cement isolation cell for 24 hours on black bread and watery soup.

I was taken from Moosburg to an American officers' camp, Oflag 64, in the southern tip of the Polish Corridor, south of the Baltic Sea. I remained there until May 8 when I was informed I was soon to be sent home and was transferred temporarily to an internee camp at Lauffen in upper Bavaria.

Gliders Carry Supplies to France

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

Steady Stream of Gliders Land on Partially Completed Airfield

Gliders loaded with essential supplies for Allied fighting men land on a partially completed airfield in Northern France. Even with a steady stream of gliders bringing in men and equipment from England, work of finishing the airfield went on uninterrupted.

'Doodlebug' Deflates Nazi Robot Mystery

By the Associated Press

London, June 23

American slang has helped to take the mystery out of the German robot plane.

"The pilotless plane a week ago had something eeri about it," the journal Lancet said, "and the damage it could do was seen out of perspective as something touched with mystery and horror. The Government wisely gave the country full information about the device."

Thus, Lancet adds, the plane was at once robbed of its mystery and dignity. Within a few days it acquired pet names, "Buzzbomb" and "Doodlebug," designed "to reduce it stature still further" and to put it once and for all in the classification of other ordinary tools of war.

Allied Drive in Normandy Aided by French Patriots

Continued from Page 1

there are indications that no enemy is left to the sea, on the west side, United States troops are probing for an opening. The Germans are making a fierce effort to hold the airport at Maupertus, southeast of Cherbourg. A hand-to-hand encounter, pitched battle stage is opening.

Waves of fighter-bombers have paved the way, attacking the encircling fortifications, "often at pistol range," through intense ground fire, while Allied heavy bombers have worked on transportation centers all the way to Paris.

A barrage of leaflets continues to rain on the defenders, but few prisoners were taken yesterday. Up to June 18, 15,000 had been taken.

Four days of bad weather off the invasion beaches hampering unloading off the leeshore have moderated and the wind now is down to 12 miles an hour.

Meanwhile, British and Canadian troops south of the peninsula are holding back German forces struggling west to aid the embattled Cherbourg garrison. It is here that a significant picture is painted by increasing behind-the-lines French resistance and sabotage.

Nazi Strength Diverted

In many regions, the French are fighting in such proportions that the enemy has been forced to divert strength against the "Maquisards" — without overcoming them.

German armor, artillery, and aircraft are needed in the Vercors Mountains and in the Department of Ain, elements of several German divisions are contained inside France, railways and wire communications have been cut. The points of resistance mentioned dot the Pyrenees, Vosges, Marne, Ardennes, Aisne, Creuse. The Bordeaux-Poitiers highway has been interrupted and rail services, also railways in the Rhone Valley, Brittany, Loiret, and north of Paris.

Strong resistance groups have been noted in the Departments of Jura, Ain, and Haute Savoie. Many canals, particularly Canal du Nivernais, lateral canal of the Marne, have been made unusable.

Maquisards Active

LONDON, June 23 (Reuter)—Authorized French sources said German troops, supported by heavy artillery, are continuing their attacks on the Maquisards in the Vercors Mountains, southwest of Grenoble.

Saint Viziers, a few miles west of Grenoble, has been evacuated, after heroic resistance during which heavy losses were inflicted on the Germans, who were unable to continue their offensive.

Fighting is going on in the Massif central during which the Germans lost over 1,000 men and the Maquisards about 200.

French Hostages

ON THE FRENCH-SWISS FRONTIER, June 23 (AP) — The Germans have arrested all males in Bellegarde, center of last week's raid by the French Marquisards, and held several hundred of them as hostages against further Partisan violence. Over 100 were reported executed in Northern France after a series of sabotage attacks.

How American Naval Forces Routed Big Japanese Fleet

Continued from Page 1

bombers over Guam and Rota, and prevented enemy planes from landing on those islands.

No Planes Survive

He made it virtually certain no planes survived the aerial battle, which ranged over hundreds of miles of sea. The Japanese planes which escaped our fighters and antiaircraft almost certainly were lost attempting to return to their carriers, which were out of fuel range.

Enemy personnel losses were almost 100 per cent, since the battles took place in an area controlled by Admiral Spruance's fleet and the Japanese could make no attempt at rescuing their pilots.

Naturally it was impossible to see much of the first phase which was a series of encounters from 10 a. m. until dark, but part of the battle did rage within sight of the flagship.

The first action was the take-off of hundreds of American planes as the Japanese were reported approaching. In a few minutes black puffs of antiaircraft fire appeared over battleships on the horizon. The distant ships seemed wreathed in fire as multiple batteries threw up an unbelievable wall of steel.

Group Suspends In Pension Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Lacking the funds and the leadership with which it pioneered in the pension movement and in the field of insurance benefits in this country, the American Association for Social Security has suspended for the present, closing its offices, it is disclosed in a letter to members of the Association from the Rt. Rev. Francis J. McConnell, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, President of its Board of Directors.

Bishop McConnell said the Association had been under a severe handicap since the passing of Abraham Epstein, its Executive Secretary, two years ago.

"The kind of leadership he furnished cannot be replaced," he wrote. "Many of those who in the past gave so generously of their time and effort to the direction of the Association's affairs have been unable to help because of the demands upon them by war activities. As might be expected, our financial support has weakened."

Bishop McConnell said the Association would be able to continue a modest program of informational and advisory services, but valuable as these were, they were not considered enough.

British Seek Means To Reduce Drinking

By Religious News Service

LONDON—The London Angelican Diocesan Conference has called upon the British Government to check increased drinking among youth. As a means of lessening temptaion, the conference suggested in a resolution that "British Restaurants," communal enterprises staffed by voluntary labor, be encouraged to keep open for light refreshments after the normal closing hours of privately owned eating places.

Murray Move Holds Up Appointment for Jeffe

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The Senate June 21 confirmed the temporary appointment of 20 major generals and 62 brigadier generals in the Army, but at the request of Senator James Murray (D) of Montana withheld action on the appointment of Ephraim Franklin Jeffe as a brigadier general.

Mr. Jeffe was identified by military committee aides as an executive officer for the War Production Board. There was no immediate explanation of Senator Murray's objections. The Montana Senator was in New York June 21 and his objection was presented by majority leader Alben Barkley.

High Court Orders Probe in Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 23 (AP)—The Supreme Court of Puerto Rico June 21 ordered an investigation of a political party's charge that Gov. Rexford Tugwell had offered District Judge Emilio Belaval a permanent post at San Juan in return for reinstating 85,000 voters whose registrations had been judged defective by the Insular Supreme Court.

The charge was made by the Progressive Republican Union, one of Puerto Rico's largest political parties, in a motion before Judge Belaval asking that he disqualify himself in the case. Judge Belaval, recently transferred temporarily to the district court here from his regular district at Bayamon, refused to hear evidence on the motion and dismissed it.

The Supreme Court ruled Judge Belaval should have heard the evidence, and reaffirmed the invalidity of the registrations.

Britons Hold Steady in Face Of Buzzbombs

Continued from Page 1

tinue to hand out blows against Southern England.

Allied air bombardment, already on a massive scale, will reach maximum effectiveness when all bases are pinpointed for systematic attack.

These flying bombs are being destroyed in the air with steadily increasing success. But meanwhile it is clear that unduly optimistic speculation that the P-plane threat is being overcome is only liable to lead to disappointment. It positively does harm to raise people's hopes when they subsequently experience this form of attack.

Experimental Stage

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP) — Nazi robot planes now bombarding England probably represent a huge laboratory experiment, in the opinion of Edward F. Chandler, Brooklyn engineer who long has experimented with jet or rocket propulsion.

He says the Nazis may be collecting data to be employed later in bringing the weapon to a high degree of perfection.

"Many reports on the Nazi robot," he says, "state that the speed is of the order of 250 miles per hour and that it flies mostly on a relatively straight line 700 feet above the ground.

"Among my reasons for believing that the enemy is carrying on an elaborate experimental campaign are these facts: With jet propulsion they are entitled to very much higher speeds than have thus far been indicated; and they doubtless realize that the projectile traveling horizontally at relatively low speed is vulnerable to attack from the ground.

"Photographs of the plane show a comparatively large wing area. This can be decreased as the speed of the weapon is increased toward the 1,000 feet per second believed possible with jet propulsion."

One thousand feet per second is nearly 700 miles an hour.

"As the velocity and range are increased," Mr. Chandler continues, "it is logical to expect that the effectiveness will be greatly improved by launching the projectile at an angle which will cause its trajectory to trace an arc through the stratosphere, thereby further accelerating its flight, and then causing the projectile to drop almost vertically toward its target."

Army Cutbacks Set In Plane-Gun Output

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Because of a lowering of 1944 aircraft production goals, the Army has ordered cutbacks of between 10 and 15 per cent in the production of 50-caliber machine guns to be mounted in planes, it was learned June 19.

The curtailment goes into effect in seven plants on July 1, but was not spread evenly among the plants. Production at the Colt Patent Fire Arms Company, Hartford, Conn., will be cut 40 per cent, Government sources said. The Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company of Plymouth, Mich., was assigned a considerably smaller cut and the other five unidentified producers only slight reductions.

Government sources said the Colt plant was cut most deeply because of plant difficulties in mass-production techniques which contributed to a higher cost per weapon. No curtailment has been ordered for other types than the aircraft guns of 50-caliber, it was emphasized.

Lack of Nazi Pilots Reported Reason for 'Buzzbomb' Use

BALTIMORE, Md., June 23 (AP)—The use of flying bombs by the Nazis "is a sign to me that the Luftwaffe has met defeat," airplane builder Glenn L. Martin declared yesterday, saying the Germans no longer can risk planes and flyers from a dwindling pilot pool.

At the same time, the head of the Glenn L. Martin company predicted in an interview that "we can expect automatic flying bombs to have great range in the next war.

"They will be capable of coming from Europe to America and will have a 5,000-mile range, but no one would know where they would land because of the inability to compute varibale winds."

Remarking that the jet-propelled devices, while inaccurate, "spell total war against every living thing," Mr. Martin continued:

"It is my guess that the Nazis have been defeated in getting into the areas against which they now are using such weapons and they turn to this method as a result of this defeat. They have always hit populations generally. We have always chosen our targets."

Mr. Martin also commented that the flying bomb, launched with the aid of rockets against England, "deals only with area bombing and is not considered an important weapon. . . .

"An automatic flying bomb must assume a target area three miles or so in diameter when operated at present short ranges; at vastly enlarged target areas as ranges increase. We have not seen fit to use such an indiscriminate weapon.

"The tactical board has not thought enough of it to do anything with it."

Dean Heads Kiwanis

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP)—Ben Dean, Grand Rapids, Mich., today was elected President of Kiwanis International, succeeding Donald B. Rice, Oakland, Calif.

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Delegates Run to Board Dewey 'Flyer'

Continued from Page 1

without it Governor Bricker seems out of the race in fact, if not in name.

What is happening to Governor Bricker now happened to Governor Dewey at Philadelphia four years ago—only sooner. The strength with which he went to the convention rapidly fell away, and four days before the formal opening of the proceedings and six days ahead of the actual balloting, the choice of the party seems almost completely crystallized and it only remains, in the judgment of most, to ratify the decision already reached.

The New York headquarters apparently had reason to be assured that California with 50 votes, Illinois with 59, and Pennsylvania with 70, might not even cast a complimentary first ballot for their favorite-son Governors. These delegations will hold final caucuses Sunday night or Monday and the advance word is that they are convinced that the persistent lead of Governor Dewey has reached bandwagon proportions and that its motion is irresistible.

And when a bandwagon psychology grips a convention, wavering delegates run, not walk, to a place to get on.

They seem to be running today, and every entrance appears to have Governor Dewey's name on it.

Governor Bricker is admitting nothing for the record. He affirms that his name definitely will be put in nomination. At his press conferences, he seems more composed and collected than at any time throughout the outspoken and arduous campaign he has conducted, and it well may be a poise which comes from reconciling himself to defeat.

Bricker Well Liked

It is noticeable that with the majority of the party leaders, Governor Bricker is a more popular person than Governor Dewey and there is no doubt that many who will vote for Governor Dewey—as far as they alone are concerned—would prefer to be voting for Governor Bricker. They are picking the candidate they think best qualified to win this fall.

The platform they hope to win on is taking shape gradually, although the foreign-policy plank is the only one in nearly final form.

It is noteworthy that at the public hearings so far, the pressure has been almost entirely on the side of urging the Republicans to go further, rather than to hold back, in their commitments as to what the United States should do in the peace.

Women's Stand

Mrs. Robert Low Bacon of New York, speaking on behalf of the Women's National Republican Club of New York, urged the G. O. P. to embrace a declaration that "the United States should join with other nations in an organization to secure the peace and obligate itself to use economic sanctions, and, if necessary, its armed forces in support of the decisions of such an organization."

"Republican women," she said, "in common with other American women, have a primary interest in peace and security. The United States in the last generation has had to fight two major wars, neither of them of its own making. The United States under two different Democratic Administrations, adhering to outmoded conceptions of sovereignty, stood aside while aggressor nations overran their neighbors and amassed the strength to attack us. This must not happen again.

"Major wars can be prevented only by curbing aggression in its incipient stage. The United States has a primary interest in helping to do this in every part of the world."

Miss Jane Evans, Director of the national peace conference, representing the agreed views of 16 religious and other peace organizations of large membership, appealed to the Republican Party to support the immediate establishment of a United Nations council to carry out the principles of the Atlantic Charter and to indorse an international police force acting under codified law.

The direction in which the Party intends to go in its foreign-policy plank is evident in the draft resolution which was submitted to it by Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan in behalf of the Mackinac Postwar Committee. It follows the line already forecast in these dispatches and indorses American membership in a "cooperative organization among sovereign nations" and advocates that "such organization should develop co-operative means to direct peace forces to prevent and repel military aggression."

The final phrasing of the foreign-policy plank has been entrusted to a special subcommittee of the Resolutions Committee headed by collaborationist Senator Warren Austin of Vermont.

There continues to be clear evidence that Governor Dewey's hand is active in guiding the shape of the platform.

Senator Robert A. Taft, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, conferred with Governor Dewey in Albany at length last week, it is learned, and the "noncandidate" Governor has been on the phone several times already, and he is not being at all shy in letting his views reach the right people.

All in all, it seems fair to say that the platform is being written of, by, and for Governor Dewey.

Willkie Isn't Talking

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—A big question as the Republican National Convention nears is, "What will Wendell L. Willkie do?" Mr. Willkie isn't talking.

He is watching the convention preliminaries closely and is being kept in touch with developments by friends in numerous state delegations, but he has no official representative at Chicago.

Ticket Plans

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP) — Approximately 100,000 tickets to the Republican National Convention, which opens June 26 at the Chicago Stadium, will be distributed today to the Party's State leaders. The tickets do not include season passes of delegates, alternates, and convention officials.

All seats at the Convention, expected to continue for four days, will be reserved except at the opening session.

A Man Very Much in the News

Associated Press

Dewey Confers With Press at Albany

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (hands in pocket) talks to newspapermen in his office at the State Capitol. He admitted that he talked to New York Republican leaders in Chicago by telephone, but declined to comment on their statements that he will accept the Republican presidential nomination if offered it.

Chicago Caucus Fails to Unify Democratic Anti-New Dealers

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 23—An attempt to link the much-heralded "southern" revolt with an anti-New Deal movement among northern Democrats, and thus crystallize Administration opposition within the party on a national basis, has failed completely.

The effect of a preconvention caucus of the American Democratic National Committee here June 19 and 20 was, in the view of political observers, not only to dampen unity hopes of northern anti-New Dealers, but to define even more sharply the sectional position of New Deal opponents within the party in the South.

The presence of Senator W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas and former Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, leaders in the southern revolt against the New Deal, did not, as had been expected, provide the necessary link between the two elements.

The Committee itself had its primary impetus in the north, growing out of vigorous opposition to the allegedly "radical" tendencies of the Roosevelt Administration among Democrats in this section. Gleason L. Archer, Chairman, is operator of Suffolk University, Boston. Robert E. O'Brian, Secretary, is President of Tabor College, Des Moines, Iowa. The only southerners are Ralph Moore of Granger, Texas, and J. E. McDonald of Austin, Texas.

Chief Speakers

Chosen among the chief speakers at this first important meeting of the committee were Senator O'Daniel, Mr. Talmadge, and E. Wayles Browne, Louisiana Democratic leader. Mr. Browne delivered his talk, an appeal for defeat of the New Deal for its spending, "radicalism," and "constitution violation," while frankly and pointedly demanding "equal rights but not identical rights," with gusto. Mr. Talmadge obviously cut his speech short after having sensed the tenor of the gathering, which included, as it turned out, a goodly sprinkling of hopeful Republicans and failed to produce the spark which his New Deal attacks have generated in years past. Senator O'Daniel spoke volubly against the Roosevelt Administration but appeared disappointed at the make-up of the committee meeting.

The main difference, implied if not stated, between these two elements, representing roughly the North and the South, is that the Southerners, though threatening bad things if the party fails to heed their demands, are Democrats at heart and will remain so, while the Northerners are willing to vote for even a Republican if it means the defeat of Mr. Roosevelt. The Southern strategy apparently is to build up the threat of what they "might" possibly do as a means of persuading the coming convention to include certain planks in the campaign platform, covering their essential desires in respect to states' rights and white supremacy.

These Southern Democrats looked askance at a round table full of representatives from the Bricker-for-President headquarters, present on invitations eagerly accepted in the interests of some kind of a "coalition." The Southern Democrats are not against a coalition, but what they have in thought is a Democrat in the top spot and maybe a Republican in second place, on the "Democratic" ticket, while the others, at least those interested in Governor Bricker, visualize a "Republican" ticket with a Democrat in second place.

Foreign Policy Support

The complexion of the committee meeting, the atmosphere which it is felt caused Mr. Talmadge and some others to take an extremely reserved attitude, was indicated when it was disclosed that among the 75 or so in attendance there were, besides the Bricker delegation, a number of members of the iso-nationalist group called We, the Mothers of America, Inc., who sought to inject the international issue into the proceedings.

Southern "revolt" leaders, it has been clear—and it was made clear by Senator O'Daniel, Mr. Talmadge, Mr. Browne and others—are wholly in accord with the foreign policy of the Administration and with its conduct of the war. Differences on this issue add to discouragement of a closer affiliation between the two anti-New Deal elements.

Senator O'Daniel left Chicago with the firm conviction that the coming convention would overlook the demands of Texas and other "revolting" groups in the South.

The northern anti-New Deal movement is not without form and substance, however. Among other leaders are former Senator James A. Reed of Missouri and onetime Roosevelt Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring. Mr. Woodring, for some reason unstated, has, however, withdrawn his support of, or connection with, the American Democratic National Committee. Many others now believe that effective political action will come through some other medium.

Roosevelt Names Corbett For High Post in Hawaii

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated Gerald Robert Corbett, California lawyer, to be Secretary-Treasurer of Hawaii.

Roosevelt Ties French Policy To Conditions

Continued from Page 1

of words, the President said among his opening comments. He had received several criticisms he reported on the radio address he gave on the capture of Rome from Indians who claimed he had not given Indian troops credit with those of other nations for the fall of the Italian capital.

He had given credit to East Indians among others for their gallant fighting. Mr. Roosevelt told reporters, and he obviously meant that to include the Indians as distinct from West Indians, or red Indians. The British troops of India did a grand job, he emphasized.

Comment on Pacific

The President opened his news conference by reporting his and the chiefs of staff's disappointment that the Navy had been unable to annihilate the Japanese fleet because it ran away. It's awfully difficult to destroy such a fleet, he commented. As for developments in the Cherbourg Peninsula, the President said they were going according to schedule.

The list of American delegates to the United Nations monetary and financial conference which opens at Mount Washington Hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., July 1, was announced by the President. They comprised: Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Fred M. Vinson, Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization; Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State; Edward E. Brown, President of the First National Bank of Chicago; Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator; Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors; Miss Mabel Newcomer, Professor of Economics, Vassar College; Brent Spence and Jesse P. Wolcott of the House; Charles W. Tobey and Robert F. Wagner of the Senate; and Harry D. White, Assistant to Secretary Morgenthau.

Republicans Plan Temporary Roll Call

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP) — The Republican National Committee today prepared a temporary roll call for the Party's National Convention after deciding the last of the contests for seats.

In its final action, the Committee approved a six-member Mississippi delegation formed around National Committeeman Perry W. Howard.

The Howard group, uninstructed but claimed for Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, won the decision over a rival slate led by George L. Sheldon, a former Governor of Nebraska.

A 14-vote Georgia delegation headed by National Committeeman Wilson Williams and instructed for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey for the presidential nomination won a fight against a competing bloc of 14 that included Clint Hager, retiring State Chairman, and Frank Doughman, Atlanta attorney.

The losing factions in both disputes planned to carry appeals to the Convention Credentials Committee Monday.

Affairs Committee Named by G. O. P.

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee of the Republican National Convention, yesterday announced the appointment of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee. The members are:

Senator Warren Austin, Vermont—chairman; Wallace Townsend, Arkansas; Mrs. Wilma Hoyal, Arizona; Representative Clare Luce, Connecticut; John G. Townsend, Jr., Delaware; Judge King Swope, Kentucky; Senator C. Wayland Brooks, Illinois; Mrs. Addison P. Green, Massachusetts; James P. Kem, Missouri; Mrs. F. Peavey Heffelfinger, Minnesota; Kenneth S. Macaffer, New York; Miss Albina R. Cermak, Ohio; Representative Carroll Reece, Tennessee; Bernhart Gettelman, Wisconsin; Miss Marguerite Ashford, Hawaii.

130 Kinds of Trees

In Canada there are more than 130 distinct species of trees.

Four-Day G. O. P. Program Cuts Down on Set Speeches

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP) — A streamlined program was announced today for the Republican National Convention opening here Monday. The National Chairman, Harrison E. Spangler, said there would be considerably less entertainment and fewer set speeches. He reiterated that the convention would complete nomination of a presidential candidate Wednesday night, and of a vice-presidential choice Thursday morning. Only a deadlock could prolong matters, he said, adding that he expects none.

The program: (all central wartime)

Monday, June 26, 10:15 a. m.

Convention called to order at 10:15 a. m. by Mr. Spangler; National Anthem; prayer; address of welcome by Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois; presentation of Young Republican essay award to Pfc. Harry Reasoner of Minneapolis, Minn.; call for convention read by Harold W. Mason, Secretary Republican National Committee; temporary roll call; election of temporary officers; selection of committees; recess until 8:15 p. m.

Monday, June 26, 8:15 p. m.

Convention called to order; National Anthem; presentation of colors; oath of allegiance; prayer; Fifth War Loan appeal; music; introduction and address of Temporary Chairman; miscellaneous business; adjourn until 10:15 a. m. Tuesday.

Tuesday, June 27, 10:15 a. m.

Convention called to order by the Temporary Chairman, Gov. Earl Warren of California; National Anthem: Mildred Maule, of East St. Louis, Ill.; prayer by the Rev. Joseph Simonson, Pastor of Christ Lutheran Church, St. Paul, Minn.; reports of committees on credentials and permanent organization; election of permanent chairman and permanent officers; address by permanent chairman; report of committee on rules and order of business; election of National Committee; report of Resolutions Committee; recess until 8:15 p. m.

(The Resolutions Committee handles the Party platform.)

Tuesday, June 27, 8:15 p. m.

Convention called to order by the Permanent Chairman, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts; National Anthem; prayer by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of the Temple, Cleveland, Ohio; address by Herbert Hoover; address by Representative Clare Boothe Luce, Connecticut; adjourn until Wednesday, June 28, 10:15 a. m.

Wednesday, June 28, 10:15 a. m.

Convention called to order; National Anthem; prayer; nominations for President and roll call on presidential nominations; nominations for Vice-President and roll call on vice-presidential nominations.

Wednesday, June 28, 8:15 p. m.

Convention called to order; National Anthem; prayer; continuation of roll call.

Thursday, June 29, 10:15 a. m.

Convention called to order; National Anthem and prayer.

Soviet Resistance to Nazis Lauded in N. Y. Observance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23 — Three years of Russian resistance to Nazi aggression are being observed here today under the sponsorship of Thomas W. Lamont, Wendell L. Willkie, Owen D. Young, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Thomas J. Watson, and other distinguished citizens.

The observance comes coincidentally with a sweep of the Soviet Armies through Finland, and was highlighted by a rally which packed Madison Square Garden to capacity last night, when a dramatic pageant featured headliners of the stage, the dance, and the radio in a series of sequences beginning with the American Revolution and proceeding through the War Between the States, the Davies "Mission to Moscow," the Teheran Conference, and ending with the establishment of the Allied shuttle bomber bases in the Ukraine and the Allied invasion of Europe.

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida; Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia; Alexander N. Kapustin, Soviet Chargé d'Affaires; Herbert H. Lehman, Director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and formerly Governor of New York; Maj. Gen. Charles M. Wesson, Director for the Division for Soviet Supply of the Foreign Economic Administration, and Edward C. Carter, President of the Russian War Relief, were among the featured speakers.

Senator Pepper saw the drive by anti-New Deal forces in the Democratic Party as a part of a "grandiose plot" to bar the entrance of the United States into a world peace body following the war. He paid high tribute to the valor of the Russian people under the leadership of Premier Joseph Stalin, declaring that the Russians and their leader were "realists" and were grateful for American tributes and American praise. Meanwhile, however, "They want to know what America and Americans are going to do after V-Day."

"So do all those who now fight with us," he continued. "What concerns us all, therefore, is whether America and Americans are this time to keep their rendezvous with destiny or whether we are again to betray our own dead and our Allies, as we did a quarter of a century ago.

"There are ominous signs of a second betrayal in the political skies."

Senator Pepper scored persons—and especially members of the Senate—who denounced Mr. Stalin as "a great enemy" and newspapers he charged with printing "false propaganda against the Soviet Union." He was against everyone who seeks "to drive a wedge between this country and Russia, between the United States and Britain, between the President and the people, and who generally attempt to undermine confidence among the Allies."

He urged that a demand be made "for a general world organization to keep the peace and for renunciation by Congress of the undemocratic two-thirds rule for ratification of treaties."

Mr. Lehman declared the UNRRA was ready to help the Russian people if asked to do so, at the same time stressing the meager resources of the agency he heads "in view of the great needs of liberated people everywhere."

General Wesson reviewed briefly the amount of war supplies the United States has sent to Soviet Russia.

Radio Industry Awarded War Department Honor

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The radio industry has been awarded a certificate of appreciation by the War Department, the National Association of Broadcasters announced yesterday.

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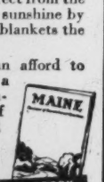
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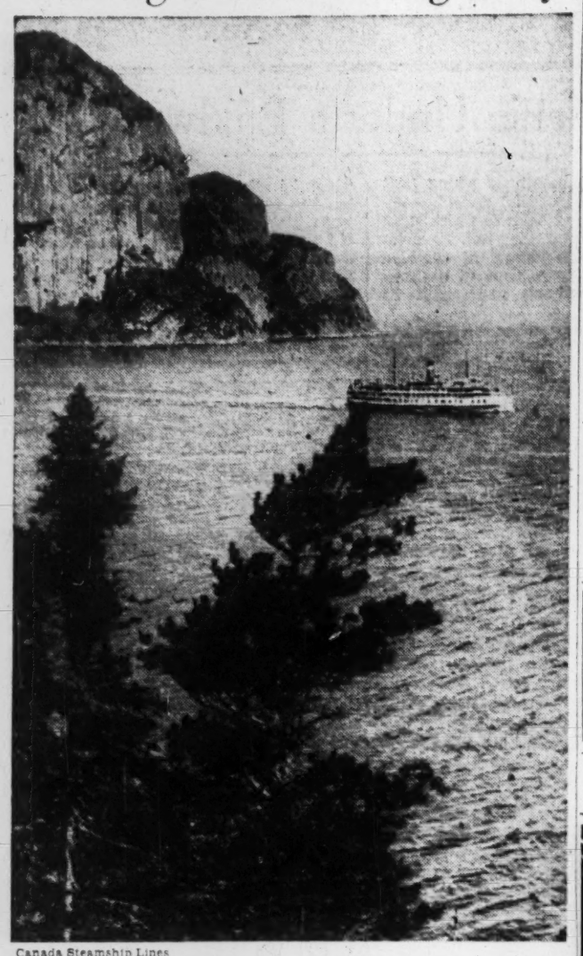
Sailing Down the Saguenay



Canada Steamship Lines

Canada's Canyon-Lined Waterway

Towering Cape Trinity is seen across the mystic Saguenay River which annually attracts thousands of summer visitors aboard Canada Steamship Lines' boats sailing daily from Montreal down Lower St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers.

New England and Quebec Set For Interchange of Visitors

Tour-a-bouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A cross-the-border travel movement between the New England States and Quebec is rolling into high gear as vacationing Americans seek the scenic and recreational advantages of this eastern Province and Canadians, now given the "go ahead" signal and $150 in United States currency for a sojourn in this country, revisit their old vacation grounds in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

New England resort operators already have reported a brisk demand for accommodations from scores of Canadians who, for the past four years pent up in their own surroundings, are breaking away for that much needed change which comes under the heading of a vacation holiday.

Cruise-minded New Englanders are heading for Montreal where a modern liner leaves every week for the scenic voyage up the Saguenay River by way of the historic St. Lawrence.

With stops at Quebec, Murray Bay, and St. Simeon, the ship heads for the quaint French fishing village of Tadoussac where the Saguenay joins the St. Lawrence. At Tadoussac there is time to look in on the oldest church in America.

The voyage up the Saguenay is one of the most impressive parts of the entire five-day tour. At Bagotville on Ha Ha Bay, the steamer ties up for the night, starting the return journey in the early dawn. After lunch the vessel docks at Murray Bay where members of the cruise may enjoy the varied recreational facilities of the Manoir Richelieu hotel. From Murray Bay, the cruise tour moves up the St. Lawrence to spend two days ashore at the old walled French Canadian city of Quebec before returning to Montreal.

Tramway to Open

The aerial Tramway to Cannon Mountain in New Hampshire's Franconia Notch will be in operation this summer for vacationists. The announcement came from Roland Peabody, manager of the Tramway, who said that despite travel restrictions scores of vacationists were carried to the mountain top last summer and winter. He expects that this summer will bring additional crowds, especially with more hotels and inns opening for the first time since the war.

Bay State Islands

Massachusetts' two Islands, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, are preparing for an exceptionally busy summer season. With dim-out restrictions lifted most of the prewar activities will be carried on this summer. Hotels already are putting out "no room" signs while scores of homes are planning to make available rooms for the visitors. There will be adequate boat service to the Islands from New Bedford and Woods Hole this summer. Nantucket is scheduled to get two boats a day while Martha's Vineyard will have three arrivals.

Travel Notes

Mountain Top, an inn at Chittenden, Vt., 10 miles north of Rutland, on which construction was begun before the war, opened its doors last week. It has its own dairy farm and riding stables on its 800-acre estate, and boats and bath houses on Lake Chittenden . . . Rod and Reel at Lake Kezar, Lovell, Maine, announces that Mr. and Mrs. Georges M. Bons will manage the camp this season. It opens on June 30.

Australia's Future in Postwar World Held Serious Without New Strength

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Australia's future in the postwar world will be strategically impossible without new strength and stanch friends, in the opinion of Sir Keith Murdock, Melbourne publisher.

The Japanese have raised an issue "which no single war can settle," he said in an address at a Foreign Press Association dinner at the Netherlands Club last night to welcome him. That issue, he held, is "whether Australia and New Zealand are a part of Asia and belong to Asian sons."

Sir Keith, who arrived here recently on one leg of a world fact-finding tour that has taken him to many countries, said that although Australians are British first, they seek "the closest strategic and material union between Britain, Australia, and America.

"No life can be lived anywhere in the Pacific Ocean without friendship fully developed between the three of us," he warned.

A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, another speaker, described freedom of information as "a major necessity" if world organization is to succeed and termed foreign correspondence and the exchange of views between nations as "the first line of defense" against hostile divisive propaganda.

"Often a square look at the situation allays fear," he continued, adding that "except in rare cases, few people hate when they are fully informed.

"Where there is free access to the news and freedom to transmit it, the truth does eventually emerge."

Mr. Berle said that by the efforts of Allied enemies to control and corrupt foreign newspaper correspondents "they appreciated that an earnest and able reporter is a powerful figure." He expressed gratification that the record shows that "few men in this great profession were victims of these attempts."

Free Poland Seen In Intent to Fight

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP) — President Roosevelt said June 17 the "best pledge that Poland shall resume her rightful place among the free nations of the world" is to be found in the spirit and determination of her fighting men.

The statement was made in an exchange of letters between the President and Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of Poland, who arrived back in London June 17 after a visit to Washington.

Neither letter made any reference to any agreements or other concrete accomplishments of the visit. Prime Minister Mikolajczyk, however, said he would "be very happy if the few modest suggestions which you gave me the opportunity of contributing in our talks could even in the slightest way serve the common cause."

The Prime Minister also cited the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms as an inspiration to the Polish nation and fighting forces.

Emphasis on Plane Output Shifts to Needs in Pacific

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Each day of dwindling air opposition to Allied invasion forces in Europe brings closer the decision on readjustment of warplane production schedules.

As the situation in the Atlantic area becomes stabilized, the aircraft industry will be given a program providing for replacements for European theater types of planes, simplification of the types in use generally, and much greater emphasis on output of Pacific theater types. Longer range planes, both bombers and fighters, are sought for use against the Japanese.

The outlook today is for relatively stable employment in the aircraft industry, which means that an orderly decline in the total workers can be expected. Airframe manufacturers (an airframe is a complete airplane without engines and other equipment) feel that the over-all drop in jobs will be met largely by the normal turnover through 1944.

The over-all situation at the moment appears to be this:

Production of heavy and superbombers and of longer range fighters and light bombers will increase through 1944. This means the B-29 Superfortress, B-17 Flying Fortress, the B-24 Liberator, the newly announced Douglas A-26 attack bomber, the P-61 Black Widow light bomber, the P-38 Lightning and the P-51 Mustang.

Production of shorter range planes less suitable for the Pacific theater will decline or be stopped. Output of B-26 Marauders will fall off sharply, and the B-25 Mitchell will be cut down considerably. The A-26 probably will replace them, as it is replacing the A-20 Havoc.

In the fighter group, production of P-47 Thunderbolts may be reduced considerably despite the tremendous job it has been doing in Europe. The P-63 King Cobra, recently announced successor to the P-39 Airacobra, is slated for limited production at best. Building of jet-propelled planes will continue on a full basis.

Both the Army and Navy dropped the Budd Conestoga cargo plane before it got into mass production. The Navy is thinking about dropping its light fighter plane, the newly announced FM-2 Wildcat, and has leveled off on Corsair fighters. There may be some new developments in the Navy fighter and bomber fields, however.

Production of gliders is currently on a maintenance basis, while the outlook for helicopters is considerable expansion.

Army Assigns Ohio Ace To Study New 'Jet' Plane

DAYTON, Ohio, June 23 (AP)—Capt. Don S. Gentile, Piqua, Ohio, fighter ace who destroyed 30 Nazi planes on the Western Front, has been assigned to study the Army's new jet-propulsion plane at nearby Wright Field.

Col. F. W. Warburton, Chief of the Command Flight Section, yesterday said Captain Gentile, who recently completed his 30-day furlough, had been temporarily attached to the Matériel Flight Command, and had been flying the new plane "for several days."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE material world science and invention are advancing so rapidly that it is hard to keep pace with some of the new discoveries. This progress—or going forward—is the result of mental activity. Advancing in thought, the human mind is shaking off by degrees the limitations of a hidebound materialism and is finding increased scope and freedom in the domain of scientific research and discovery.

Everyone will agree that such progress is of little value if it leads us on only to the indulgence of greater luxury and convenience or to the construction of more destructive war weapons. Material advancement, if not seen in its right perspective, can mean discord and disaster rather than greater peace and happiness for mankind.

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 181): "Progress is spiritual. Progress is the maturing conception of divine Love; it demonstrates the scientific, sinless life of man and mortal's painless departure from matter to Spirit, not through death, but through the true idea of Life,—and Life not in matter but in Mind."

* * *

As we appreciate more clearly that true progress is spiritual, and in some degree demonstrate this, we realize that material inventions are not in themselves progress, but rather the "signs following" progressive thinking, for only in the proportion that spirituality is appearing and materiality is disappearing can true progress be gauged. We read in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 95), "We welcome the increase of knowledge and the end of error, because even human invention must have its day, and we want that day to be succeeded by Christian Science, by divine reality."

Our understanding of God and of man's relation to Him is of fundamental importance to progress. The children of Israel thought of God as a vengeful Deity, who was kind if He was obeyed, but who, if annoyed, would cause fire, earthquakes, or plagues to destroy His disobedient children, and who bade them demand an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth in their dealings one with another. But there were progressive thinkers in those days, and many prophets demonstrated a clearer understanding of the true nature of God in their healing of disease and their dominion over material conditions.

It was not, however, until Jesus came with his complete understanding of God as a loving Father that the real man and his relation to God, the absolute unity of cause and effect, were recognized. He demonstrated the fatherhood of God by proving man to be the son of God, united in purpose with the Father, inseparable in action, and governed by spiritual law alone. From this standpoint of existence is it any wonder that he proved himself the victor over all the attacks of the carnal mind, even to the overcoming of "the last enemy" itself and his final ascension beyond human vision? Has progress ever reached a higher demonstration than this?

* * *

Mrs. Eddy recognized that Jesus' mighty works were divinely natural acts, the outcome of his progressive thinking and recognition of spiritual government, and that they can be performed today by each one in proportion to his understanding of man as spiritual, as the son of God. She saw that Jesus' words (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go to my Father," far from being an unachievable ideal, are a present possibility.

Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 82): "Infinite progression is concrete being, which finite mortals see and comprehend only as abstract glory. As mortal mind, or the material sense of life, is put off, the spiritual sense and Science of being is brought to light." Scripture informs us that God is Life, that God is Love, and that man is created in God's likeness. When we start reasoning from this standpoint—the acme of simplicity and profundity—any progress can only take us farther along the road to greater understanding of Life and Love. He who is progressing must be bearing witness to Life and Love by exercising his divinely bestowed intelligence and power in a practical way in human affairs, by overcoming sin and disease and by showing greater peace and poise in dealing with the disturbed conditions around him.

* * *

Our human experiences are individual and are the outcome of our thinking. No one else can go through them for us; each must work out his own problems, and he can either wilt under them or use them as lessons towards further development. Progress comes from making good use of our experiences; and our individual progress contributes to the general advancement of mankind. The advancing idea of God, coming to the human consciousness, promotes unity. It dispels ignorance and limitation by demonstrating man's oneness with the Supreme Being. The manifestation of this divine relationship in daily life is the criterion of real progress.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

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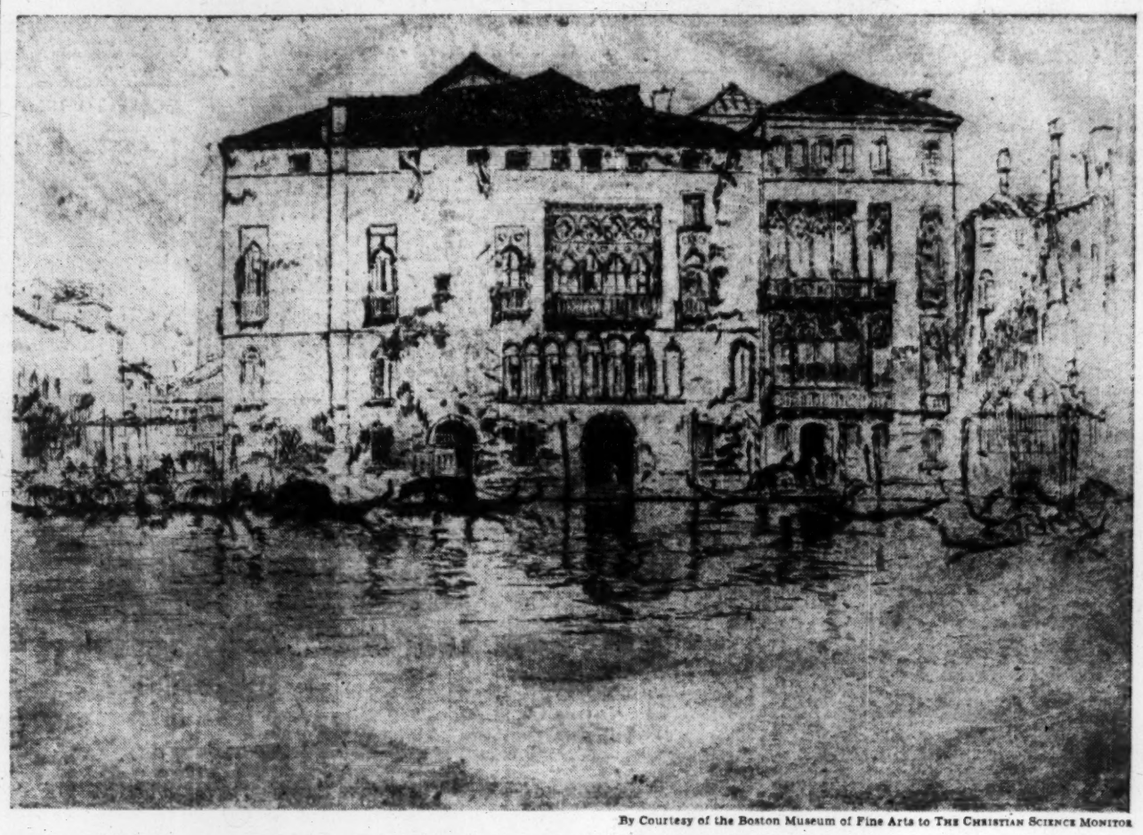

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"THE PALACES": *An Etching by James A. McNeil Whistler*

AS A PAINTER, James A. McNeil Whistler did not achieve rank among the first; as an etcher, he stands in the company of the greatest. He was skillful; he was inventive; he possessed peculiarly good taste in discovering the limits and possibilities of aquaforte.

"The Palaces" is one of the plates which the artist made in Venice. There were two series of etchings, known as the Thames Series and the Venetian Series. The latter were notable for refinements of technique which the artist cultivated after his first remarkable undertakings in London. The Thames plates are clearly defined and meticulously delineated. Whistler was attentive to detail and texture. The Venetian subjects show a tendency toward softness, a dissolving of the line into misty or lacy effects of pattern.

"The Palaces" are located on the Grand Canal, almost opposite the Palazzo Rezzonico, the residence of Robert Browning. Joseph Pennell considered this plate the most completely carried-out study of architecture ever made by Whistler. The firm, square shape of the buildings accords with new principles of construction favored in the Renaissance, despite the persistence of details of Gothic traceries and lancet arcades.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Progresso

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

NEL MONDO materiale la scienza e le invenzioni stanno progredendo così rapidamente che è difficile di tenersi al corrente di certe nuove scoperte. Questo progresso—od andare avanti—è il risultato di attività mentale. Avanzando nel pensiero, la mente umana sta scuotendo da sè gradatamente le limitazioni di un materialismo ristretto e sta trovando maggiore spazio e libertà nella sfera dell'indagine e scoperta scientifica.

Ognuno ammetterà che tale progresso ha poco valore se ci conduce soltanto a secondare lusso e comodità maggiori o a fabbricare armi belliche più micidiali. L'avanzamento materiale, a meno che non sia veduto nella sua prospettiva giusta, può significare discordia e disastro piuttosto che maggiore pace e felicità per l'umanità.

Mary Baker Eddy scrive in *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (pag. 181): "Il progresso è spirituale. Il progresso è la concezione maturante dell'Amore divino; dimostra la vita scientifica, illibata, dell'uomo e la partenza priva di dolore dalla materia allo Spirito, non per la morte, ma per la vera idea della Vita,—e Vita non nella materia ma nella Mente".

* * *

In misura che percepiamo più chiaramente che il vero progresso è spirituale, e dimostriamo questo in un certo grado, ci rendiamo conto che le invenzioni materiali non sono di per sè stesse il progresso, ma piuttosto i "segni che accompagnavano" il pensiero progressivo, poichè è soltanto nella proporzione in cui la spiritualità appare e la materialità sparisce che si può misurare il vero progresso. Leggiamo in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (pag. 95): "Diamo il benvenuto all'aumento di conoscenza ed alla fine dell'errore, poichè anche l'invenzione umana deve avere il suo periodo di auge, e vogliamo che a quel periodo segua la Scienza Cristiana, la divina realtà".

Il nostro comprendimento di Dio e della relazione dell'uomo a Lui è d'importanza fondamentale per il progresso. I figliuoli d'Israele consideravano Iddio come una Divinità vendicativa, che era gentile se veniva obbedito, ma che, quando irritato, causava fuoco, terremoti o pestilenze per distruggere i Suoi figliuoli disobbedienti, e che comandò loro di richiedere un occhio per un occhio ed un dente per un dente nelle loro relazioni reciproche. Ma vi erano pensatori progressivi in quei giorni, e molti profeti dimostrarono un comprendimento più chiaro della vera natura di Dio nel loro guarimento di malattie ed il loro dominio su condizioni materiali.

Non fu, tuttavia, fino a che Gesù non venne col suo completo comprendimento di Dio quale Padre amorevole che l'uomo reale e la sua relazione con Dio, l'assoluta unità di causa ed effetto, furono riconosciuti. Egli dimostrò la paternità di Dio col provare che l'uomo è il figliuolo di Dio, unito nel proposito col Padre, inseparabile nell'azione, e governato soltanto dalla legge spirituale. Da questo punto di vista dell'esistenza, è forse sorprendente che egli si dimostrò vincitore contro tutti gli attacchi della mente carnale, persino nel trionfare sull' "ultimo nemico" stesso e nella sua ascensione finale al di là dello sguardo umano? Ha il progresso mai raggiunto una dimostrazione più eccelsa di questa?

* * *

Mrs. Eddy riconobbe che le opere potenti di Gesù erano atti divinamente naturali, il risultato del suo pensiero progressivo e del suo riconoscimento del governo spirituale, e che possono essere compiuti oggigiorno da ognuno in proporzione al proprio comprendimento dell'uomo quale spirituale, quale figliuolo di Dio. Essa vide che le parole di Gesù (Giovanni 14:12): "Chi crede in me farà anch'egli le opere che fo io; e ne farà di maggiori, perchè io me ne vo al Padre", lungi dall'essere un ideale irragiungibile sono una possibilità presente.

Mrs. Eddy in *Miscellaneous Writings* (pag. 82) dice: "Progressione infinita è l'essere concreto, che i mortali limitati vedono e comprendono soltanto come gloria astratta. In misura che la mente mortale, od il senso materiale della vita, viene messo via, il senso spirituale e la Scienza dell'essere viene messo in luce". La Scrittura c'informa che Dio è Vita, che Dio è Amore, e che l'uomo viene creato nella somiglianza di Dio. Quando cominciamo a ragionare da questo punto di vista—il sommo di semplicità e di profondità—qualsiasi progresso può soltanto portarci più avanti sulla via verso maggior comprendimento della Vita e dell'Amore. Chi progredisce deve recar testimonianza alla Vita ed all'Amore coll'esercitare la sua divinamente concessa intelligenza e potenza in una maniera pratica negli affari umani, col sopraffare peccato e malattia, e col manifestare maggior pace ed equilibrio nell'occuparsi delle condizioni disturbate attorno a lui.

* * *

Le nostre esperienze umane sono individuali e sono il risultato del nostro pensiero. Nessun altro può viverle per noi; ognuno deve risolvere i propri problemi, ed egli può soccombere sotto di essi ovvero usarli come lezioni per uno sviluppo ulteriore. Il progresso deriva dal far buon uso delle nostre esperienze; ed il nostro progresso individuale contribuisce all'avanzamento generale dell'umanità. L'idea progrediente di Dio, venendo nell'umana coscienza, stimola l'unità. Essa scaccia l'ignoranza e la limitazione col dimostrare l'unione dell'uomo coll'Essere Supremo. La manifestazione di questa divina relazione nella vita quotidiana è il criterio del progresso reale.

Some Moods of the Sahara

LARGER THAN ALL the forty-eight United States together, in all its immense expanse from the forsaken Atlantic shores of Spanish Rio de Oro and French Mauretania, to the wretched ones of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Eritrea and Somaliland, the Sahara is scarred by the beds of thousands upon thousands of gullies and creeks which find their meandering way between its smooth dunes. But of all of them only one is a river, the Nile. Every single one of the others is nothing but an illusion, a ghostly stream which suddenly materializes, swells, surges ahead with the downpour of a rain—and promptly surrenders all its water to the thirsty air and the thirstier sands, the very moment the cloudburst ends and the sun reassumes its inexorable tyranny. . . .

The Sahara, too, is a country of many infinitely diversified moods.

Some of them are breathtakingly picturesque, such as the slow advance of a thousand-pack-camel caravan climbing in single file up and down the sleek surface of the unending solid waves of dunes, while the sky is fired with a sunset of scarlet and purple which extracts golden glimmers from the cloudlet of sand raised by each moving foot.

Others of those moods are dazzling, such as a dawn which colors with the tenderest pastels the Hoggar Mountains, while from a height a statuesque Tuareg scans the hazy horizon, one hand on his long-barrelled musket, the other holding by a long rope the disdainful silhouette of his immobile *mehara* [dromedary].

Wherever the presence of even the smallest bit of subterranean water allows it, the Sahara's mood becomes even gay, refreshing, prolific. There, little or big, an oasis nestles, with its bright greens and cool shadows. There are grown the best dates on earth, for the palm "needs to keep its feet in water, its head in the fires of heaven."

There, if the oasis is large enough to give permanent shelter to humans, a continuous squeaking clatter is the noise which dominates all others—and which is the most heartening of them all. It means that camels are revolving around a well. By a creaking wooden contraption which has come down from long-forgotten times, the blessing of water is brought up to the surface. Once exposed, that blessing is utilized to an unbelievable extent to supply the needs of man and beast and plant. What little remains in excess of the daily want, is jealously canalized into a narrow rivulet patiently made of a mosaic of stones, so that not one drop be lost. And that rivulet is made to meander throughout the little hamlet, so that each inhabitant may share the joy of it.

For there, in the midst of that "ocean" of torrid aridity, water means life. It spreads some humidity into the parched breath of the air. It erases the curse of the desert. It is a thing of beauty unequalled at which to look. It is a music divine to which to listen. And to the weary pilgrim journeying through the desert, it is the most wondrous promise toward which to hasten the return.—From "Here is Africa," by ELLEN and ATTILIO GATTI (New York: Scribner.)

Picnic Under a Baldwin

THERE WAS A comparatively young fruit orchard on my grandparents' place; but my special tree was an old Baldwin which stood in solitary dignity near the road. Its great spread offered a fine variety of climbing adventure, as well as a place of charmed intimacy and remoteness underneath its branches.

On a warm afternoon, when the fields had been freshly mowed and the neat cocks stood in long even rows, I would ask my grandmother if I might have supper under my tree.

Eating out-of-doors in the early nineteen hundreds was not the casual occurrence that it is today. There were annual Sunday School picnics, to be sure, and other special holiday affairs when, after much preliminary baking and bustling, families got into their carriages and drove a few miles to a beach or a pine grove to spend the day. But never did householder, in this part of Cape Cod anyway, think of simply putting his breakfast or lunch on a tray and carrying it to a pleasant spot in the yard. So when I made my request, I asked for a treat. A picnic was an occasion.

* * *

Several preparatory trips, covering the thirty-odd yards from the house to my chosen spot, were necessary. First to be carried out was the little cherry table which Grandfather had constructed for me, making it in exact miniature of a grown-up piece of furniture. Grandmother would patiently hold open the kitchen door, whisking at the flies with a piece of newspaper, while I carefully emerged with my burden, anxious to avoid knocking it against the door frame.

The table placed in the strategic position which would command the greatest breadth of outlook, I returned for the fringed napkin to be used as doily. The red fringe was on the right side but I always laid my cloth white fringe up, because the colors on the wrong side were so much softer and prettier. My own mug and a white stoneware pitcher of milk came next and finally there was the "Picnic," packed by Grandmother in her wicker basket which had been made by the Indians at Gay Head, over on "The Vineyard." There were sandwiches, of course, wrapped in a linen napkin—no waxed paper for us in those days—and a few squares of the gingerbread that was always in the buttery cooky crock—during my visits at least. Any fruit that might be in season was included; on great occasions that rare treat, a banana!

* * *

Neatly arranging my table, I would sit down cross-legged behind it, pour out my first mug of milk and blissfully begin my party. The faint tinkle of teaspoons against cups and the low murmur of voices could be heard, as the family ate their own suppers in the dining-room. That gave a sort of comfortable background feeling, but interfered in no way with the splendid isolation of my pleasure, as I breathed deeply and appreciatively of the fresh air and looked about at the sights of my horizon.

Out-of-door smells were so good, especially now when the new hay saturated the atmosphere and the prospect of riding on the great filled racks was exciting to a child who only visited in the country. Sometimes I could catch the sweet fragrance of the wild strawberries which were uncovered, but seldom harmed, by the mowing-machines. One afternoon soon, Grandmother would surely want to go through the "lot" to find and pick this luscious fruit. Her wild strawberry jam was famous, but I knew that that night she would set a pan of milk so that we might also have some berries with thick yellow cream for the next breakfast.

* * *

A little puff of wind would bring me the heady scent from the honeysuckle growing up the white clapboarded walls of the next-door neighbor's house, and I would lean forward to see if I could detect any of the humming-birds that were always busily flying in and out of the trumpet-shaped flowers.

In the neighbor's barn, cows thumped against their stalls. Our milk came from those cows and the farmer had one Jersey which he often tethered at the edge of our lot. The tie-post was not far from where I was sitting. My grandmother used to ask me if I didn't think the cow looked pretty out there in our green grass. When I discovered Orrick John's poems, I wished that I might have told her how he agreed with her:

"A light tan cow in a pale green mead,
That is very beautiful, beautiful indeed . . ."

Over the top of the barn a flock of swallows wheeled and dipped, flying in perfect symmetric formation. It was as if they were practicing something over and over again, till suddenly they would break their ordered maneuvers and alight for a moment on the house ridge-pole or on the great center chimney, which tilted a little toward the north as if in acquiescence to the pressure of the prevailing Cape winds.

* * *

Across the road and far beyond the fields rose the Christopher Wren spire of "our" church, its golden-cock weathervane glinting in the late afternoon sun. I felt an especial pride in that weathervane because Grandmother had written a poem about it that was published in a magazine. I wished, though, that the bell would ring as it did on Sunday mornings. Toward evening, when it is still, is a pleasant time to hear bells. I knew that this one had been made at Paul Revere's foundry, but I was confused and disappointed because there were no lanterns in the belfry, although I had been told many times that "one if by land and two if by sea" happened in Boston.

Then from somewhere in the distance would come the first clear evening call of the quail and I would listen breathless for the sure reply. "Bob-White, Bob-White" could never be repeated too often to suit me. Perhaps the nicest thing about going to bed in the country was that the quails would call until you dropped off to sleep, and the first thing you heard in the morning would be that persistent "Bob-White" again.

* * *

A horse and buggy clopped down the sandy road. I scrambled to my feet, hoping it might be someone I knew, in which case I'd "Hoo-Hoo" and wave vigorously. The farmer would flourish his whip toward me and drive on, leaving a great cloud of dust in his wake.

Back I would settle, thoughtfully munching my banana. Nowhere else in the world could there be so much to see as there was from under my Baldwin!

ELIZABETH HAMBLIN

The Amazing Invention Of Homer

HOMER IS universally allowed to have had the greatest invention of any writer whatever. . . .

Our author's work is a wild paradise, where, if we cannot see all the beauties so distinctly as in an ordered garden, it is only because the number of them is infinitely greater. It is like a copious nursery, which contains the seeds and first productions of every kind, out of which those who followed him have but selected some particular plants, each according to his fancy, to cultivate and beautify. If some things are too luxuriant, it is owing to the richness of the soil; and if others are not arrived to perfection or maturity, it is only because they are overrun and oppressed by those of a stronger nature.

It is to the strength of this amazing invention we are to attribute that unequalled fire and rapture which is so forcible in Homer, that no man of a true poetical spirit is master of himself while he reads him. What he writes is of the most animated nature imaginable; every thing moves, every thing lives, and is put in action. If a council be called, or a battle fought, you are not coldly informed of what was said or done as from a third person; the reader is hurried out of himself by the force of the poet's imagination, and turns in one place to a hearer, in another to a spectator. The course of his verses resemble that of the army he describes, "They pour along like a fire that sweeps the whole earth before it." . . .

This fire is discerned in Virgil, but discerned as through a glass, reflected from Homer, more shining than fierce, but everywhere equal and constant: in Lucan and Statius it bursts out in sudden, short, and interrupted flashes: in Milton it glows like a furnace kept up to an uncommon ardour by the force of art: in Shakespeare it strikes before we are aware, like an accidental fire from heaven: but in Homer, and in him only, it burns everywhere clearly and everywhere irresistibly.—From the Introduction to "The Iliad" of Homer in the English Verse Translation by ALEXANDER POPE.

Daisy Field

It was a bright and golden rain
Of meteor-dust that fell on these
Unearthly fields of upland grain,
Starred by celestial galaxies.

Not by our labor or design
Could such a marvel come to pass—
These myriad little suns that shine
In firmaments of meadow-grass!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1944

Japanese Gains in China Peril Nimitz-MacArthur Drive on Tokyo

National Leaders Draw Up Peace Plan; Editors Want Press Freedom in Pacts

10-point project includes fair treatment to Axis and disarmament of all aggressor nations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—About 50 of the nation's leaders, including senators, governors, and supreme court justices, have agreed on 10 fundamental principles they would like to see made the basis of lasting peace.

They have expressed their agreement at the suggestion of Ewing Cockrell, retired Missouri judge, who believes that past efforts for international peace have failed because they stressed differences between peoples and nations instead of points of agreement.

The 10 principles on which the leaders said peace should be based are:

Disarmament of Axis or aggressor nations.

Maintenance of international authority with the power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world.

Fair treatment of Axis or aggressor nations.

A body of procedures to secure peaceful settlement of any international dispute.

Victorious Allies to hold armaments and decrease them as they feel secure.

The peace to bring more freedom to peoples.

Mutual aid between nations, especially to the weak.

International co-operation for betterments in all fields of human life.

Special postwar co-operation by the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China with the other United Nations.

International organization on a wide and voluntary basis.

The signatories did not explain what they meant by "fair treatment" for the Axis, nor in what manner Hitler should be treated at the end of hostilities.

The principles were framed through questionnaires sent by Judge Cockrell to a wide cross section of American leaders. The points were picked from utterances of President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, former President Herbert Hoover, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Marshal Joseph Stalin and others.

Senators Elbert D. Thomas, (D) of Utah, and Warren R. Austin, (R) of Vermont, have been the chief sponsors of Judge Cockrell's survey.

At a press conference at the Capitol yesterday, it was explained that the purpose of drawing up the list of "lowest common denominators" for peace was chiefly one of education.

With such influential backing recorded, they can form the basis of party platforms or other peace discussions, it was said.

In connection with their promulgation, Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota issued a statement saying, "The fact that in America we have reached this degree of accord on peace aims is encouraging. The next steps are to insist that our Government carry out these policies and go on to the specific measures and policies necessary to make each of them effective."

Along with the other three sponsors of the Burton-Ball-Hatch-Hill resolution, Senator Ball called at the State Department yesterday to question Secretary Hull about the new international security system to be initiated this summer in talks with representatives of Britain, China, and Russia, and to pledge their support for action before the war is ended.

Colombian Delegate Hopeful of Results

By the Associated Press

Miami, Fla., June 23

Dr. Carlos Lleras, head of the Colombian delegation to the monetary and financial conference starting July 1 at Bretton Woods, N. H., expressed confidence yesterday that the conference would succeed in determining the solution to postwar international monetary problems.

Dr. Lleras, with Antonio Puerto and Miguel Lopez, former Colombian Ambassador to the United States, both delegates to the conference, and Mrs. Lopez arrived by Clipper.

World Peace Action

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Four Senators interested in action now toward formation of a world peace agency conferred at length yesterday with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, on the basic American plan for discussing world organization with other governments.

The four suggested to Mr. Hull that he seek to get the United Nations setup on a permament basis before the war ends and also that more detailed machinery than heretofore proposed by the State Department should be created for dealing with international difficulties.

The quartet were Senators Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota; Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio; Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, and Lister Hill (D) of Alabama.

Senator Burton, as spokesman for the group, said they sought to advance the purposes of their resolution, which became the focal point in Congress many months ago for discussion of postwar international collaboration. Mr. Hull told his news conference he could not discuss at this time suggestions made by the four Senators.

Publishers see output of news free of influence and self-interest vital to world harmony.

DETROIT, June 23 (AP)—Terming freedom of the press throughout the world as a means of preserving the future peace, John S. Knight, President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, today appointed a committee of 13 editors whose objective will be to establish the principle in future national and international agreements.

"The people do not desire war and all peoples would discourage it if the real causes or motives for war were exposed through the daily publication of news free from the influence of self interest," said Mr. Knight, publisher of the Detroit Free Press, the Akron Beacon Journal, and the Miami Herald.

Appointment of the "Committee on Freedom of Communications" was provided for in a resolution adopted at the April, 1944, meeting of the A. S. N. E. Its first action, Mr. Knight said, would be to seek adoption of freedom of the press resolutions by the Republican and Democratic national political conventions.

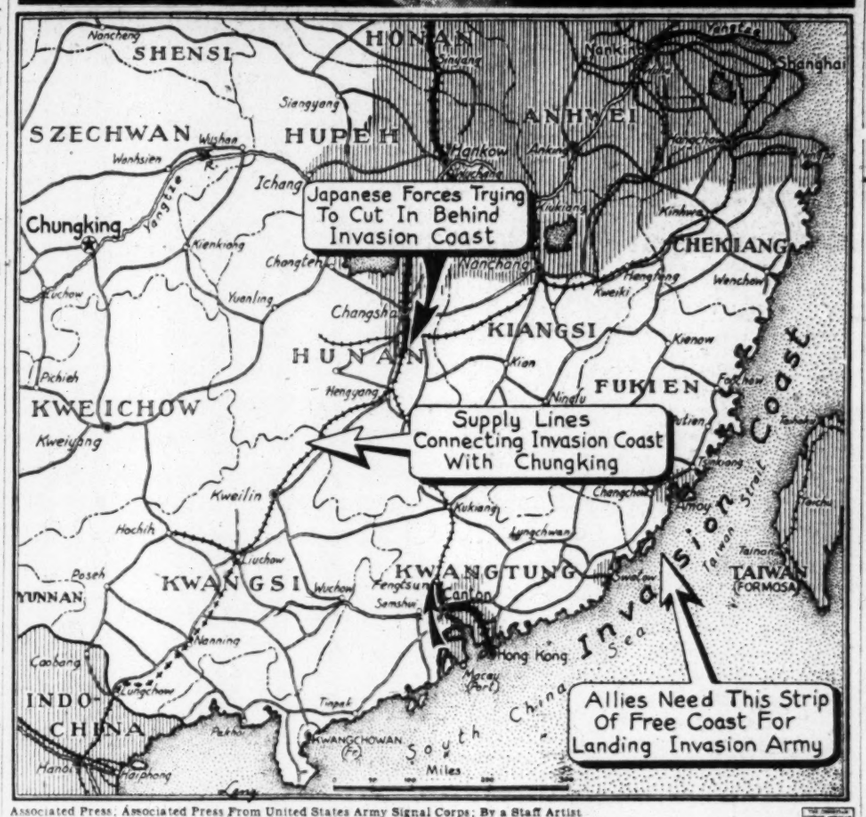
Members of the Committee are: Ralph E. McGill, Atlanta Constitution, Chairman; Carl W. Ackerman, Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University, Vice-Chairman; Palmor Hoyt, Portland Oregonian; Laurence L. Winship, Boston Globe; Ralph Coghlan, St. Louis Post Dispatch; Raymond McCaw, New York Times; Paul Scott Mowrer, Chicago Daily News; Nelson D. Poynter, St. Petersburg Times; Carl D. Groat, Cincinnati Post; Sevellon Brown, Providence Journal Bulletin; James E. Chappell, Birmingham News and Age Herald; Gardner Cowles, Jr., Des Moines Register and Tribune; and John H. Sorrells, Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Mr. Knight urged "all persons having to do with the freedom of the press and who are interested in . . . any movement connected with peace settlements" to seek provisions in future agreements guaranteeing:

1. A declaration for freedom of speech and press, and condemnation of peacetime censorship and distortion and tainting of the flow of news and information.

2. Equality of access in all countries by all properly accredited press and radio representatives, domestic or foreign, to news at its source, for if truth is available to all at the same time, truthful men and reporters will be present, and truthful accounts will eventually prevail.

3. Equality of access for all properly accredited press and radio representatives to transmission facilities, which shall be adequate, and which shall promptly transmit news at reasonable rates.



Associated Press; Associated Press From United States Army Signal Corps; By a Staff Artist

On Far Eastern Fronts Vital to Allies

Upper: Over a mountain ridge in the Himalayas, a C-46 transport plane speeds on its way in following the "Hump" route between bases in India and China. Lower: Shaded sections of map are those areas of China under Japanese control. Present Japanese aim is a junction between the northern and southern conquered areas, thus cutting supply lines to invasion coast.

China Coast Vital to Pacific War

Following the Fronts ..... *By Henry Sowerby*

Spectacular Allied victories in the Marianas and the Pacific generally have so overshadowed the campaign in China that there is danger of forgetting that the war in the Pacific is a twin affair.

There is the long and brilliant Nimitz-MacArthur island-hopping campaign, with the Chinese mainland as its goal.

There also is the Chiang-Chennault-Stilwell campaign to hold the Chinese invasion coast ready to receive the invasion army against the day of advance on Japan.

Success in one of these campaigns is not enough. Island hopping has carried the Allies to Saipan, 1,500 miles from, and within bombing range of, the invasion coast. But if that coast is not ready to receive the invasion army, then the whole strategic plan falls to the ground. It is one thing for General Eisenhower to land an invasion army across a 100-mile channel. It is a totally different proposition to land a great amphibian force on a hostile shore across 7,000 miles of ocean.

China Ports Vital

It is vital, therefore, for General Chiang and his American collaborators to hold as much as possible of the present more or less unconquered coast, 600 miles long, with the two unconquered ports, Foochow and the smaller Wenchow, available for the invasion army. It is vital to have near-by airfields from which General Chennault's gallant 14th Air Force can co-operate in the landing.

What actually is happening in the Chinese wing of the campaign?

The Japanese, finding their shipping cut to pieces by the MacArthur-Nimitz airmen and their supply lines to the East Indies and Indo-China imperiled, have thrown all available forces against the Chinese.

They brought seven divisions from Manchuria and assembled a tactical force of between 50,000 and 100,000 seasoned troops in the Rice Bowl around Tungting Lake in central China.

Their main goal was an unconquered 350-mile stretch of north-south railway going south from Changsha, Capital of Hunan Province. If the Japanese could control this 1,000-mile trunk railroad extending from Manchuria to Canton, passing through Peiping and Hankow, they might dominate the whole invasion coast and possibly drive the 14th Air Force from all its bases near the coast to bases far in the interior.

Could Keep Line Clear

It is true, as the Chinese say, the southern section of the railroad below Changsha passes through such wild, mountainous country that guerrillas could prevent its effective use for supplies. But if the Japanese considered the line vital for their plans, there always would be the possibility of their stationing sufficient troops along its length to keep the guerrillas at bay and shipping something like 100,000 tons of supplies a month that way.

The line certainly appears to be vital for Japan in more ways than one. Hitherto, the Japanese have depended on coastal shipping to connect between their northern forces in China and the southern forces around Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Hong Kong, Hainan, and down to Malaya. But since the formidable 14th has taken to attacking this shipping around Formosa, with prospects of B-29's joining in the chase, those supply lines are precarious. A land route is needed to replace them.

On June 18 the Japanese forces swept into Changsha—a city that had held them at bay for five years—and continued their course southward toward the railway junction of Hengyang, 90 miles to the south. They are already only about 30 miles from Hengyang, and the civil population there has been ordered to evacuate.

Once in possession of Hengyang, the Japanese no doubt would figure on covering the remaining 200 miles of railway below by a meeting between the small force pushing upward from Fengtsun, near Canton, and the main force going south.

Would Cut Nation in Two

When that is done, the part of China controlled from Chungking, 400 miles to the west, will have been completely severed from Chekiang, Kiangsi, and other free provinces, with their available airfields, extending 400 miles to the east.

The invasion coast may be found completely hostile from end to end, and what that may mean in cost of American lives can well be imagined.

That Japan is succeeding so well where it has failed repeatedly before is due in large measure to the extreme exhaustion of the Chinese after seven years of struggle, with almost negligible outside help; the parlous economic state of the country, now in the throes of extreme inflation; the poor prospects of any considerable help from Assam over the Ledo Road, where General Stilwell is slowly forcing a way through; troubles with the Communists, which appear to be intensified as conditions in the country generally deteriorate, and the extreme difficulty of getting homemade military equipment in China.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that it is vital for the Pacific campaign to have a properly prepared invasion coast in China, and the Allies scarcely can afford to stand by and watch the whole of that coast swallowed up ahead of time by Japan.

Power of Nazi Party Rule Shows Signs of Cracking

On-the-spot study inside Germany discloses tension, lack of confidence, and possibility of wholesale desertions—Members realize extent of pent-up wrath if country loses war.

The power of the Nazi Party amid the increasingly chaotic state of affairs inside Germany is analyzed today in another of the dispatches by Ernest Zaugg based on the studies of a Swiss journalist who has just concluded a six-months visit to the Reich.

By Ernest Zaugg

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, June 23—How strong is the grip of the Nazi Party on the people of Germany?

My informant who devoted the last six months to an on-the-spot study of inside Germany declared that, outwardly, the power of the Party seemed still on the increase.

"Yet," he told me, "there are, nontheless, some changes visible. They may seem slight, but if you study them closely you cannot fail to identify them as symptoms of a coming fall."

In State of Tension

Many Party members, my informant said, live in an unmistakable state of nervous tension. They feel not sure of the attitude of non-Party men toward them, and they anticipate wholesale desertions from their own ranks if ever events should take a definite turn for the worse.

The Nazis realize that they are fighting for their lives, my informant said, and that they would be forced to face the wrath of the Allies, the foreign workers inside the Reich, and their own people if they lose the war.

He thought that a sizable portion of the Party members would like to quit now, but are unable to, since they are not only bound by their oath to the Führer, but also by their own former display of a zealous Nazi attitude and by the fact that they owe their positions and their social and financial status to the Party.

Exit Tightly Blocked

"The exit from the Party is tightly blocked," my informant said. He mentioned the case of a Bavarian schoolteacher who had asked to be released from membership because, as he said, he was not the "fighting type" and wanted to devote himself exclusively to teaching.

As a result of his request, he lost both membership and teaching job. The higher administrative courts with which he appealed the decision ruled that there was no place in German schools for teachers who did not want to belong to the Party.

According to my informant's observations, it is the spirit of subordination, mutual suspicion, and inertia that more than anything else, keep weak-hearted Nazis in line.

Some Party men feel revulsed by internal developments and by the cynical manner in which the earlier "ideals" of National Socialism have been abandoned. It happens fairly frequently that judges who themselves patronize the "black market" are compelled to pass severe sentences upon violators of the food regulations.

Envy and Hatred

Among Party officials of lower rank my informant encountered many who are filled with envy and hatred of the success of the big bosses. They feel that those men have preferred enriching themselves to the promised levelling of social differences.

These so-called "National Bolshevists" want everyone to eat in community kitchens, and to wear clothes of the same quality. They are for blowing up the churches and for shooting everyone who thinks differently from them.

A member of this group said to my informant: "I am for erecting huge gallows in our public gardens and for hanging all those big fellows who don't obey the rules. We little fellows get all the dirty work to do. We held torches in parade, we beat up the Jews, we collected money—but what did we get out of the revolution?"

Very different from the National Bolshevists are the SS-men, Heinrich Himmler's army of 700,000. They regard themselves as Europe's master caste. They are proud of their specialized training and their high-grade uniform. They are aware that everywhere they inspire fear and respect, and they consider the average German a mere instrument for their own power.

Underground Rumblings

The SS-men are not oblivious to the Underground rumblings and the recent cracks in German morale. But their reaction differs widely from that of the "ordinary" people.

From the very beginning of Hitler's political career they have been pledged to lay down their life for the Führer. They do not flinch from honoring their pledge. As one SS-man told my informant: "We are a blood elite destined to overcome darkness and to rule over Europe. Yet if even we should be unable to determine Europe's fate, we shall, at least, prevent others, particularly the Bolsheviks and capitalists, from reaching their goal. We will smash everything before we step off the pages of history."

Another SS-man declared he would shoot his own wife and his children if ever the Bolsheviks were to invade Germany. This attitude, my informant emphasized, is common among SS-men and high-ranking Nazi officials.

Attitude of SA-Men

Among the SA-men, the brown-shirted Storm Troopers, headed by Chief of Staff Wilhelm Scheppmann, he found, however, only a few signs of "idealistic" determination. Most of them are either "bourgeois," intent on holding what little fortunes they amassed, or they are National Bolshevists who have not yet forgiven the Blood Purge of June, 1934.

But whatever their individual persuasion, they still have preserved their belief in Adolf Hitler.

I asked my informant what he thought the minor party members would do when the war was lost.

"They all will deny their past and all connections with the Party," he replied. "They will destroy their Nazi uniforms and badges."

Nazi War Machine Hit Hard As Allies Cut Off Alloy Source

By Overseas News Agency

WASHINGTON, June 23—As President Roosevelt emphasized by reading the report of Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administration Administrator, on Germany's ferro-alloy shortage, the Anglo-American economic warfare staffs have found the point in the Nazi armor that is weakest.

Through that weak point in the Nazi armor, the British and Americans, who are co-operating closely at all points, are applying a carefully calculated strangling pressure.

On May 12, William Stone of the FEA testified before the House Appropriations Committee that about 3,000 confidential documents relating to the enemy's economy were coming in every week. Out of this, and other masses of information, said Mr. Stone, "we are able to piece together a comprehensive picture of the enemy's economy."

As Mr. Crowley's report makes clear, the alloy metals are quintessential to the Nazi war effort.

The sources of these metals are mainly in the territories surrounding Germany. These territories are subject to many kinds of military and political action by the Allies. Diplomacy has played its part in this warfare. Of the war-essential metals, only vanadium is found in adequate supply within Germany.

Germany's Sources of Metals

The percentage figures on the other metals are illuminating. Spain and Portugal furnished about 94 per cent of Germany's tungsten supply. This ore, otherwise known as wolfram, has been lately much in the news. Turkey formerly supplied about 30 per cent of the German chrome requirements. The captured Nikopol district in Russia supplied 60 per cent of Germany's manganese, and Norway nearly 40 per cent of the needed molybdenum. Finland supplied cobalt, molybdenum and about 50 per cent of the nickel Germany required.

Portugal recently shut off all wolfram shipments to Germany, and Spain has reduced shipments to 40 tons a month. Norway's molybdenum mines have been effectively bombed. With the recapture of Nikopol by the Red Armies, that source of supply is lost to Germany. Turkey, by diplomatic and economic pressure, has been induced to end chrome shipments to Germany.

Small supplies of these metals are still available to Germany in the Balkans. But here the Partisans of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) are taking a heavy toll by sabotage. And Germany must face the prospect of possible military action by the Allies on a big scale in this sphere.

For all the hardest steels, the alloys are indispensable. It is known that Germany has been producing about 35 million tons a year, against our 80 or 90 million.

Supplies Cut Off

Inasmuch as German war economy has linked Europe from one end to the other in direct pipe lines of material flow, the cutting off of these sources will have an immediate and powerful effect. The more so, as Germany has been operating on a close margin.

Experts estimate that the acute pinch will begin in not more than three months. Traditionally, the Germans have salvaged all material that could be re-used. In the war they have gathered up every available scrap. But this will not come anywhere near compensating their losses and they know it well.

The first effect of the growing shortages of these essential materials in Germany will be ruthless elimination of their use for any civilian purposes. Then, as the pinch grows tighter, the Germans will find it impossible to meet their minimum war replacement needs.

To the metal strangulation must be added the growing oil, rubber, and tin scarcity. The Ploesti oil fields, which supplied 30 per cent of Axis requirements, have been heavily and effectively bombed. The Far East, from which Germany hoped, by blockade runners, to obtain supplies of rubber, tin, and tungsten, is now at the end of an artery that has been cut. The American and British Navies have seen to it that not one blockade runner the Nazis hoped to use has gotten through from the Far East this year.

Jews and Arabs To Be Consulted On Future Plans

JERUSALEM, June 23 (ONA)—President Roosevelt has advised the Palestine Arab Party that the future of the Holy Land will be determined by the governments responsible for establishment of a world order of peace and justice, it was disclosed here.

In reaching their decision on Palestine's status, President Roosevelt said in a statement handed to the Party's leaders by United States Consul General Lowell C. Pinkerton, both Jews and Arabs will be consulted.

The President's statement pointed out that Palestine was under English mandate and that therefore the British Government was responsible for seeing that no changes take place in Palestine's status until a suitable time when the governments responsible for establishment of a world order of peace and justice can decide, in consultation with Jews and Arabs, on Palestine's future.

The Arab Party, it was learned, has decided to submit to the President a memorandum outlining its position.

President Roosevelt's statement was made in reply to an appeal cabled to the White House last month in which the President's support was asked for Arab demands that Jewish immigration to Palestine be halted and Jews be prohibited from acquiring land. The appeal was the first ever made to the President by an Arab political party in Palestine.

Poles Seek Draft Of New Election Law

LONDON, June 23 (ONA)—A motion has been introduced in the Polish National Council calling on the Government to prepare immediately the draft of a new law for democratic elections in Poland.

The motion was referred to the Legal Commission which will report to the Council before it is debated. The Government in exile has so far not indicated its attitude either towards the motion or any Council recommendation which may follow.

Poletti to Oust All Fascists

ROME, June 23 (AP) — Col. Charles Poletti, AMG Commissioner for Rome, said yesterday he had given orders that all Fascists be removed from public agencies and declared, "I don't care who the man is or to be told that he is efficient."

In his first press conference as Regional Commissioner for the Rome region, Colonel Poletti said, however, that "while we are looking for replacements" the men will remain in their jobs.

The most pressing problem in the region, he said, was food distribution and transport. He estimated that there now were 300,000 persons being fed one meal daily at Allied supplied food kitchens in addition to what they can obtain with ration cards.

[The allied military government announced June 17 an increase in Rome's bread ration from 100 to 150 grams (3.5 ounces to 5.3 ounces) daily starting June 28.]

Liberty Ship Safe 'Truck Horse' Condemned as a Troop Carrier

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The Senate Truman Committee today praised the Liberty ship's contribution to the war as "the truck horse of the sea," but scored its use as a troop carrier or hospital ship.

In its long-awaited report on the Maritime Commission's merchant shipping the war investigation group declared that "because of its slow speed, necessity for convoy, and the possibility of damage at sea from fractures, the Liberty ship ought not to have been used as a carrier of troops or as a hospital ship."

Those Liberties already converted to transport, it added, should not be used to move soldiers "except in cases of very great emergency, and then only after special precautions are taken to strengthen the ship and to provide adequate convoy protection."

The committee quoted a War Department report that through conversions of the all-welded one-time "ugly duckling," it "has been able to deploy overseas upward of 800,000 troops that otherwise would not have reached the fighting front" without loss of personnel that could be attributed to the ship.

The Committee termed "without merit" the explanation that only 50 troop transports were constructed for 1943 because additional construction would have been "at the expense of the cargo carrying program."

Reporting on its exhaustive inquiry into cracks and other damages to 510 of 2,159 Liberties investigated, the Committee found in 240 cases only minor damages corresponding "to a large degree to those that would be encountered in normal ship operation," while only 103, or 20.2 per cent, could be considered "in the serious classification."

Improvement of construction in the latter part of 1943 and early 1944 "have apparently reduced the danger of structural damage," it reported, and it agreed with Rear Admiral Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission that available records indicate "more riveted ships than Liberty ships have completely failed structurally."

Argentines Arrest U. S. Press Member

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Information was received by the State Department yesterday that Stanley Ross, a member of the Associated Press staff in Buenos Aires, had been arrested by the Argentine regime. The Department said the reason for the arrest had not been explained by the Government, which is not recognized by the United States.

The Associated Press learned through Government channels that Mr. Ross had been detained by Argentine police June 20 for questioning for five hours and then released. Efforts to get details of the incident from Buenos Aires thus far have been unavailing.

Mr. Ross lived in Long Beach, N. Y., before joining the Associated Press staff in South America.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	64½	64	64½	+ ½
Acme Steel 3	2	62	62	62	+ ¼
Adams Ex ½g	2	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	2	23¼	23½	23½	
Air Reduction 1a	14	41⅜	41⅛	41¼	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	64	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	286	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Allegheny pf	57	31¾	31⅜	31½	+ ¼
Alleg pr pf	7	57	56¾	57	+ ⅛
Alleg LudStl .70e	8	27	26⅞	26⅞	
Alleg & West 6 †	60	83	83	83	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	149¾	149½	149½	— ½
Allied Milly 2e	2	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	26	20½	20	20¼	+ ⅜
Allis Ch Mfg ½e	6	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+ ⅜
Alpha P Cem ½e	3	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
Amal Lea	6	31⅜	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 1½e	15	100	98	98	—1⅞
Am Airlines 1½g	1	67½	67½	67½	+ ¼
Am Bk Note .60e	64	20⅜	19⅞	20¼	+ ¾
Am Bank N pf3 †	10	65	65	65	+ ½
Am Bosch ½e	75	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
Am Brake Sh ¾e	3	43¾	43½	43¾	
Am Cable & Rad	36	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
Am Can 3	1	84⅛	88⅞	88⅞	— ¾
Am Can pf 7	†690	178½	177¼	178	+ ¼
Am Car&Fdy 4g	50	37⅝	36½	37	+ ¾
Am Car&F pf1¾e	*2	78½	78½	78½	+1½
Am Chain & C 2	13	27	26	27	+1
Am Ch&Cbl pf5 †	10	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	
Am Chicle 4a †	30	119½	119	119	+ ½
Am Colortype .30e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Am Crystal Sugar	2	15¾	15	15⅛	— ⅛
Am Distil	12	26¾	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Am Encaus Tilling	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	21	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Am Export L 2	2	26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Am&FPS7pf3½zk	5	96¼	95¼	96	+ ¼
Am&FP 2pf	16	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
Am Haw SS 1½e	5	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
Am Hide & Leath	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	75¼	74½	75¼	+ ¼
Am Ice	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Am Internat .20e	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Am Locomotive½e	39	18⅜	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	3	83⅞	83¾	84⅞	— ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	6	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ ¼
Am M&Met ½e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
Am Metal ½e	12	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
AmNewsCo 1.80	†160	37	36¼	36¼	— ¾
Am Pow & Lt	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	5	48	47½	47¾	
Am P&L $5 pf	10	44¾	44	44	
Am Rad&StS .20e	93	11¾	11½	11⅝	
Am R Mill .40e	19	15⅝	15½	15½	
Am RollMpf4½z	1243	72¾	72¼	72⅝	— ⅛
Am Seating ½g	3	17¼	17¾	17⅝	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e	1200	28¼	28	28	— ½
Am Smelt & R 2	24	42¼	41⅝	41⅞	— ⅛
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	60	156¼	156	156	— ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	14	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
Am Stores ¾e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Am Stove .60e	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Am Sug Ref 2e	5	44¼	43	44¼	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	11	159⅞	159¼	159⅞	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	2	70	70	70	— ¼
Am Tob B 3a	4	70½	70¼	70½	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf 6 †	30	151	151	151	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	9	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Am Viscose 1e	19	48¼	47¾	47⅞	— ⅛
Am Viscose pf 5	2	119¾	119½	119½	— ½
Am Wat Wks	96	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Am W W 1 pf 6	1	91½	91½	91½	+ ¾
Am Woolen	23	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+ ⅜
Am Wool pf 4k	5	82¼	81½	82⅜	+1⅛
A Zinc L & S	22	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Anaconda Cop 1e	33	26¾	26⅜	26½	— ⅛
Anch W&C ¼e	†180	30	29⅞	30	
APW Paper	35	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
Arch-Dan-M 1e	3	54¾	54¾	54¾	—1¼
Armour & Co	490	6⅞	6¾	6	+ ⅛
Arm&Co prpf 4½zk	4	90¼	90	90¼	— ¼
Armour & Co pf †	80	104¾	104	104¾	— ¼
Armstrong Cork½e	21	44¼	44	44¼	— ¼
Artlocm Corp .20e	6	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
Asso Dry Gds ½e	3	15¾	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
Asso D Gds1pf6 †	40	103	102½	103	
Atch T & S F 3e	22	69	68½	69¾	+ ⅛
Atch T & S pf 5	2	96	96	96	+ ¼
Atl Coast L 1½e	7	41¾	40½	41¾	+1
At. Refining ½e	15	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4 †	10	112	112	112	
Atlas Corp 1¼e	4	14⅜	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
Atlas Powd1½e †	100	59¾	59¼	59¾	+ ½
Aust Nichols,	5	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
Aviation Corp. 10e	50	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
B					
Bald Loco ct ¾e	67	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	33	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	18	15¾	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	3	11¾	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Barber Asph	4	33⅜	23¼	23¼	
Barnsdall Oil .60	12	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks 3e	*10	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	3	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	4	23	22⅞	23	
Beech Creek 2 †	20	34	34	34	+ ¼
Beat Cr pf 4¾ †	30	106¾	106½	106¾	+ ¼
Belding-Hem .80	10	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Bell Airc 1e	23	12¾	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
Bendix Aviat 1½e	14	39⅞	39¼	39½	
Benef Ind Ln .60e	6	18¾	18¼	18½	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	39½	39	39½	+1½
Best Foods ½e	6	18¾	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 3e	9	61¾	61¼	61¾	+ ⅜
Beth Steel pf 7	2	121	121	121	
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	3	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅜
Black&Decker1.60	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .30e	7	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
Bliss&Laugh ½e	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
Blumenthal pf7 †	50	103	103	103	
Boeing Airplane 1e	11	14⅝	14⅜	14½	
BohmAl&Br 1½e	1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
Bon Ami A 4 †	30	95	95	95	
Bon Ami B 2½ †	150	49¾	49¾	49¾	
Borden Co .80e	8	33¼	32¾	32¾	— ¼
Bower Roll Bear 1e	1	41	41	41	+1
Borg-Warner 1.60	7	39⅛	38¾	39	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	19	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	16	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Brewing Cp Am 2	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅜
Bridgeport Br 1	3	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	8	36¾	36½	36½	— ¼
Bklyn Un Gas ½e	5	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Brunswick-Bal ½e	10	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ¾
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	9	10⅝	10⅜	10⅛	
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	20	118	117½	117½	
Budd Mfg	17	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf †	50	178	178	178	+3
Budd Mfg$5pf5	†250	65¼	65⅛	65¾	+ ⅜
Budd Wheel ¼e	11	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Buffalo Forge .90e	2	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Bullard Co ½e	2	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
Bulova Watch 2	3	34¼	34⅛	34¼	+ ⅛
Burling Mills .80e	12	31	30½	31	+ ⅛
Burr AdMach .40e	12	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
Bush Term ¾e	6	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Bush T pf 6 †	20	65	65	65	+1
Butler Bros .30e	7	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	1	29	29	29	
Butte C & Z ¾g	3	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Byers AM Co ¼e	3	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Byers pf 7	60	81	81	81	
Byron Jackson ½e	1	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
C					
Calif Pack 1½	35	30½	29½	30¼	+ ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	30	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Calumet&Hec .40e	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Campbell Wy ½e	2	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Can Dry GAle ½e	4	29	29	29	— ¼
Canad Pacific h½e	76	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
Cannon Mills 2	2	50	49½	50	+1¾
Capital Adm A	1765	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Care C & O 5 †	60	111	110¾	110¾	— ¾
CarpenterStl 1¼e	2	29	29	29	
Carriers&Gen .20	8	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Case JI Co ¾e	5	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	6	52¼	52	52	+ ⅛
Celanese Cp 1.35f	3	26⅜	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
Celanese 1stpf4¾	13	99	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
Celotex Corp ½g	8	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	70	18	18	18	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	6	21	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Cent R R N J	37	10¼	9¼	10	+ ⅛
Cent VioletaSug 1g	3	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
Century Rib M	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Cero de Pas 1½e	13	34⅞	34⅜	34¼	+ ½
Certain-teed prod	116	7	6½	7	+ ½
Certain-teed6pf	†4280	73½	68¾	73⅛	
Champ Pap&F ½e	5	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅜
Champ P&F pf6 †	40	112½	112½	112½	— ½
Checker Cab	16	36¼	34⅞	36¼	+1¾
Ches & Ohio 3	31	46¼	45⅞	46¼	+ ¾
Ches Corp Va .80	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Chi & E Ill 1½g	7	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill A 1e	3	16	15¾	16	+ ⅜
Chi Grt West	10	6¾	6½	6¾	
Chi Grt W pf 1¾k	6	23½	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .30e	5	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	
Chi No West wi	28	26	25¼	26	
Chi No West pf wi	21	57⅞	57¼	57⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Chi PT prpf2½z	†200	53	51⅞	53	
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	1	45	45	45	— ¼
Chi Yellow Cab 1	2	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot 0 1	8	17½	16⅝	17	
Childs Co	48	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
Chile Cop 1e	†100	26½	26½	26½	— 1

Today's sales (est.)	1,300,000
Previous day's sales	1,279,150
1944 volume to date	120,198,325
1943 volume to date	165,446,048

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chrysler Corp 1¼e	18	95⅛	94½	94⅞	+ ⅜
City I&F 1.20	15	21½	21	21¼	
City I&F pf6½z †	10	105¾	105	105¾	
City Stores	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Clev E I pf 4½z †	50	114	113⅝	114	+1½
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	17	.5¾	.4⅞	35¾	+1
Cluett Peab 1e	2	28	28	28	
Coca-Cola 3a	1	127½	127½	127½	+ ½
Colgate-Palm ½a	8	28	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	10	107½	107½	107½	
Collins & Aik ½e	2	32¾	32⅞	32¾	— ⅛
Collins&Aik pf5 †	1	110½	110¾	110¼	
Col & South 1pf †	30	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
ColumB'castA.80e	16	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
ColumB'castB.80e	15	12½	12	12	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	424	4¾	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	15	79½	77⅞	77⅞	
Col G&E 5 pf5	†130	71	70¼	71	+ ½
Colum Pict ½g	19	22¾	21⅞	22	
Coml Credit 2	19	43	42¾	42⅞	+ ⅛
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	7	48¼	48	48¼	
Coml Solvents .30e	16	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
Com'wlth&South	69	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Com & So pf 2½k	3	63¼	63	63	
Com Ed 1.40	12	27¾	27½	27½	+ ⅛
Conde Nast ¾e	4	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
Congoleum-Nairn 1	8	26⅞	26	26¼	+ ⅛
Consl Cigar 1e	3	28	28	28	
Consl Cig pf 4¾	160	95½	95½	95½	— ⅞
Cons Copper .20g	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	27	23⅞	23½	23¾	
Cons Edis pf 5	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ⅛
Cons Film Ind	21	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ½k	8	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
ConsLaundries .35e	33	12⅞	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	24	31	30⅝	31	
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	15	15	15	
Cons Vultee 1½e	5	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	4	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
Consol'n Coal	4	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
ConsumP pf4½ †	60	104⅞	104½	104⅞	+ ⅜
Container Corp ½e	6	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Can ½e	17	42¼	41⅞	42	
Cont Diam F .30e	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
Cont Motors .30e	49	7⅜	7⅜	7½	
Cont Oil Del .60e	5	31¾	31½	31½	
Cont Steel ½e	1	28½	28½	28½	
Cooper Bess pf3 †	60	45½	45	45	+ ½
Copwld St pf2½ †	20	50	49⅞	50	
Corn Exch 2.40 †	30	49	49	49	+ ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	1	58	58	58	
Corn Prod pf 7 †	50	182⅞	182	182⅞	— ¼
Cornell-D T .40e	9	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Coty Inc .15e	1	6¼	6	6¼	
Coty Interna †	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	Jun 22
Crane Co 1	31	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ¼
Crane Co pf 5 †	80	108	107¼	108	+ ¼
Cream of Wh 1½	2	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ¼
Crosley Corp ½e	7	2¼	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Crown Cork ¾e	4	55¾	53¾	53¾	
Crown Zeller 1	9	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Crown Zel pf 5 †	100	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	
Crucible Steel 3g	2	33¾	33½	33½	
Cuba R R pf †	250	24¾	24¼	24½	+ ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	15	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	19	27¼	26	27	+ ½
Curtis Publishing	148	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	220	119½	118	118½	— ¼
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	1	49½	49½	49½	
Curtis-Wright ¾g	44	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1e	17	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham .70e	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Davison Chem 1e	4	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
Deere & Co 2g	5	44¼	44	44¼	— ⅛
Deisel-Wemg ¾e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Del & Hudson	59	33½	32	33¼	+1¼
Del Lack & West	81	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed .60e	7	20½	20¼	20½	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	10	37½	37½	37½	
Diam Match 1½	1	31½	31½	31½	
Dist Cp-Sg h2 2	16	34¼	34	34	+ ¼
Dixie Cup 1.40	12	17½	17	17	
Dixie C A 2½ †	80	45½	45½	45½	
Doehler D Cas¼e	10	40½	39½	40½	+ ¾
Dome Mines h1.60	42	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
Douglas Airc 5g	6	52¼	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
Dow Chem 3	7	128½	127¼	128½	+2
Dow Chem pf 4	2	111	111	111	
Dresser Mfg 1e	10	7½	36½	7⅜	+ ⅛
Durbin Int	2	10	10	10	
du Pont de N 2½e	5	157¾	157	157	
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	50	118¼	118¼	118¼	
E					
Eagle PicInd .30e	13	12¾	12½	12⅝	
Eastern Air L	10	38¾	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
Eastern R M .20e	49	13⅝	12½	13¼	+ ⅝
Eastman Kodak 5	1	170½	170½	170½	— ¼
Eaton Mfg 3	3	47	46⅝	47	+ ⅜
El&Mus Ind .08e	3	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
El Auto-Lite 1e	7	44	43½	44	
Electric Boat ¾e	15	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	88½	88½	88½	+1½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	10	94½	93	94½	+2¼
El Storage Bat 2	1	42½	42½	42½	
El Paso N G 2.40	6	32	31⅝	32	
Eng Pub Service	48	13¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5	†120	99	99	99	
EPS$5½pf5½z †	70	101	100	100	— ½
Eng PS $6 pf6 †	30	102½	102	102½	+ ½
Equit Off Bldg	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Erie R R 1½e	4	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Erie R R ct 1½e	27	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	2	57½	57¼	57½	— ⅜
EurekaVClean ¾e	25	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
Evans Prod ¼e	6	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	36	36	36	
Exchange Buff ¼e	1	3½	3½	3½	
F					
Fairbanks Morse1a	3	41	40¾	41	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	5	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
Farns Tel & Rad	16	13	12⅞	13	
Fed Lt & Trac 1	3	17	17	17	+ ¼
Fed L&T pf 6 †	30	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¼
Fed Ming & Smelt	10	24	22⅞	24	
Fed Mogul .55e	3	20	19½	20	
Federat D Strs1½z	5	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅜
FedDStrs pf4¼a	7	97	97	97	— ¼
Ferro Enam ¼e	14	23½	22	23¼	+1⅛
Fid P Ins 1.60a	3	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
Firestone 1¾e	10	50	49¾	50	+ ⅜
Firest T&R pf4½z	2	108	108	108	+ ¾
First Nat Strs 2½z	5	39½	39¼	39½	
Flintkote .30e	9	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
Florence Stove 2	3	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
FollansbeeStl pf †	80	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ¾
Food Fair Strs 1	2	13¼	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Food Mach .70e	3	65	65	65	—1½
Foster Wheeler¼e	3	21½	21¾	21¼	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	4	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	4	32	32	32	
Fruehauf Tra .80e	2	40¼	39¾	40	— ¼
Fruehf1 pf4½z †	180	112¼	112	112¼	— ¼
G					
Gabriel Co	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	14	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Gamewell 1½e †	10	41½	41½	41½	
Gardner Denver 1	6	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Gaylord Cont ½za	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Gaylord Cpf2¾a †	30	53½	53½	53½	
GenAmTrans 1¾e	7	46	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
Gen Baking .30e	2	8⅝	8½	8½	
Gen Cable	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jun 22
Gen Cab pf3½k	†160	95½	94	95½	+ ½
Gen Cigar 1	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	
Gen Elec 1.40	35	38⅞	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	10	41¾	41¾	41½	+ ⅜
Gen G & El A	37	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Gen Mills 4	1	111	111	111	+1
Gen Mills5pf5 †	10	128¾	128¾	128¾	
Gen Motors 1½e	54	64⅜	64⅛	64⅜	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	127	127	127	— ⅞
Gen Out Ad ¼e	8	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	8	22⅝	22½	22½	— ¼
Gen PrintInk .20e	25	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen Ry Signal ½e	7	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ½
Gen Real & Util	65	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6g	1	81	81	81	+ ¾
Gen Refract .60e	3	23¼	23	23¼	+ ¼
Gen Sig C pf 3k	†200	78	78	78	
Gen Tel 1.60	1	25½	25½	25½	
Gen Time Inst ½e	1	28	28	28	
Gillette Saf R .80	13	12¾	12½	12½	
Gillette Saf R pf5	3	88¼	86	86	— 2½
Gimbel Bros .65e	4	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .60e	13	33¼	31½	33¼	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	46	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	13	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	40	103	103	103	— 1
Goodrich BF 1e	14	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Goodyear T&R 1e	18	48½	48	48¼	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf5	1	110½	110½	110½	
Goth Hosiery ½pg	6	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	310	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
Granby Con M 15e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Grand Union ¼e	2	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
GraniteCStl 1.75e	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	2	7	6½	36½	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	52	25⅞	25	35¾	+ ¾
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.40e	5	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	
Green H L 2a	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	21	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
Greyhound pf .55	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Grum Airc En 1e	7	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Guantan Sugar	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	40	142½	142	142	— ½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	28

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5¼
American Barge Line Co	11⅜	12½
American Hardware Co	29	31
American Manufacturing	42¼	45¼
American Manufac 5 pf	94⅜	
American Optical	31⅜	33⅜
American Wringer Co	8¼	9¼
†Amoskeag Company	40⅜	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	79⅜	..
Appleton Company	33¼	36¾
Applied Arts Corp	3¾	4¼
Arlington Mills	46¼	
Art Metal Construction	23⅝	25½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27¼	29¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅝	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18¼	20½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23¼	25½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	
Bendex Home Appliances	7	7¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18¼	20¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	79½	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	
Boston Wharf Company	22	23⅞
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	37¼	40
Brown Co	1.60	1.90
Brown Co pf	31¼	34
Campbell A S Co Inc	6⅜	7⅛
Central Railway Signal A	38⅞	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	33¼	36½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅞	18
Colonire Stones	18⅜	20⅛
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	39⅜	42⅛
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28¼	30⅝
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26¼	28⅝
Draper Corporation	71¼	74¼
Durez Plastic Chemical	64¼	67¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	163⅜	177⅛
Eastern Corporation	94⅜	103⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	199⅜	211½
Exolon Co	9⅞	11¾
Family Finance Inc	11⅞	13¼
Family Finance pf A	24¼	26½
Food Fair Stores Inc	44⅜	47¾
*Fruit of the Loom	34⅜	37½
General Fire Extinguisher	157⅜	173⅜
General Machinery	21⅜	23⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¼	9¼
*Goodall Wossted Company	48	51
Graton & Knight Co	8½	9⅝
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86¼	90¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	27¾	30¾
Great Northern Paper Co	34⅛	36¼
Greenfield Tap &Die$6pf	58	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15½	..
Harrington & Richardson	..	13⅜
Haskelite Mfg Co	7⅜	8½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	29½	31
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19½	21⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14⅞	16
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	31	33¾
International Detrola	12⅜	13¼
Keith George E Co	65	..
Kendall Company	199⅜	212⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	20¾	22⅞
Landers Frary & Clark	36¾	39¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅞	7⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	108	112
Marathon Paper Mills	54¾	57½
Martin-Rockwell Corp	61½	64¾
Merck & Co	42½	45½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	47½	50¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	67¾	..
*Metal & Thermit Corp	20⅝	23⅛
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9⅜	..
Nashawena Mills	17⅝	19¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	75	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	38¼	41¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	82¾	86¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30⅜	32⅞
National Chemical & Mfg	5	5⅞
National Shirt Shops	13⅞	14⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	56¾	60¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	50¾	54
Nicholson File Company	34⅜	36⅞
Nonquitt Mills	33	36
Ohio Finance	9⅛	10½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	41¼	44¼
Parker Appliance	10⅞	12⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	121
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	69	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	89	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3
Richardson & Co	44¾	47
Rochester Telephone Co	147¾	153¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	34¼	36⅛
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	34⅛	..
Samagmroe Manufacturing Co	52¼	..
Sanford Mills	42½	45½
Submarine Signal Co	33¼	35¾
Tampax Inc	53¾	57¼
Time Incorporated	62¾	65¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	21⅜	21½
United Elastic Corp	17⅛	18½
U S Envelope Company	67¾	72¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	122½	127½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	92¾	96½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	106¼	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	25	29
Warner & Swasey Co	87⅞	93
Warren Bros Class B	36⅛	39¾
Warren Bros Class C	11⅛	12¼
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¼	12⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	115½	119½
Arkansas Pow & Light $7 pf	106¾	110¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	109¼	113¼
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	92¼	96¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	116¼	120¼
General Water G&E $3 pf	48¼	50¾
Jamaica Water Supply	33¾	34½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	103¾	107¼
Kansas P&L 4½% pf	103¾	107¼
Lake Superior Dist Pwr 5 pf	103¾	107¼
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	110¾	114¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	93⅜	..
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	31⅜	33⅛
No States Power Del 6 pf	68¾	71¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	78¾	81¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	107½	..
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	110¾	114¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	1	..
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	103½	..
Penn Pow & Light $7 pf	100¾	104¼
Public Service Colo	24¾	26¾
Public Service Ind	17⅞	19⅜
Public Service Ind 5 pf	105¼	109¼
Public Service Okla 6 pf	110¼	114¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	105¼	109¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105¾	109¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	13¼	14⅝
Sierra Pacific Power Co	199⅜	213⅜
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116	..
Southwestern Public Service	15	16⅜
Tampa Electric Co	24	26
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	108¼	112½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	108¼	112¼
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅝	16

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅜	15⅞
Beverly Gas & Electric	38	..
Brockton Gas Light	8⅞	9¼
Central Maine Power 6 pf	107	112
Central Maine Power 7 pf	119	124
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	153⅜	167⅜
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	109	..
Conn Light & Power	41¼	43½
Eastern Utilities Asso	24	26
Eastern Utilities Assn conv	2⅛	2⅜
Fall River Gas Works	24½	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37¾	40½
Green Mountain Power pf	84	88
Hartford Electric Light	50¼	53
Haverhill Electric	26⅝	29¼
Haverhill Gas Light	16⅝	17⅞
Holyoke Water Power	16	18
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	79¾	84¼
Mass Power & Light pf	17⅞	19
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32¾	35¼
Narragansett Elec pf	58½	59¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	27¼	29
N E Power Assn 6 pf	58½	60½
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	106	110
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	96	100
N E Public Serv $7 pf	39	41½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	38	40½
Newport Electric	22½	..
Providence Gas	7⅝	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108½	113½
R I Pub Serv pf	29½	32
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	8⅝
Springfield Gas Light	22¼	24¼
Western Mass Companies	24	26

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	133¼	141½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	48¾	51¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33⅞	35⅝
Agricultural (3a)	71½	75
American Alliance (1a)	20⅛	22⅛
American Casualty Company	11¼	12½
American Equitable (1)	16⅜	17⅞
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	14⅞	16⅛
American Re-Insurance (2)	52¼	55¾
American Reserve	14¼	15¾
American Surety (2½)	56¾	59¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅞	7⅛
Bankers & Shippers (4)	78½	82½
Boston (16a)	555	580
Camden Fire (1)	20⅜	21⅞
City of New York (½e)	17	19
Connecticut Gen Life (1a)	46¼	48¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	36⅜	39⅛
Federal (1.40)	46½	50
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	59½	63½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	82½	86½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12½	13⅝
Franklin Fire (1)	24	26
General Reinsurance (2)	48½	51½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17	19
Glens Falls (1.60)	42½	45
Globe & Republic (½)	7⅞	9
Grt American Insurance (1.20)	27½	29¼
Hanover (1.20)	26½	28½
Hartford Fire (2a)	94½	99
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¼	44¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	27⅜	29⅜
Homestead (¼e)	13¼	15¼
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	83¾	86¼
Jersey Insurance N Y (1.80)	38	41
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	8⅞
Maryland Casualty	7	7¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	66¾	70¼
Merchants & Mfs of N Y (.40)	5¾	6¾
Merchants Fire Asso (1½a)	44⅞	47¾
National Fire (2)	56½	59½
National Union (3a)	166	176
New Amsterdam Casualty (½e)	24½	26½
New Brunswick (1½)	28	30½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43¾	46¾
New York Fire (.80)	12½	14
North River (1)	21⅞	23⅝
Northeast Insurance	5¼	23⅝
Northern (3a)	87½	92
Pacific Fire (5)	97½	102½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47⅜	50⅛
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	76¾	80⅜
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13⅜	16⅛
Providence-Washington (1a)	32⅜	35¼
Reinsurance Cor New York (1.40)	4⅜	6½
Republic Insur Co Texas(1.20)	27¼	29¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	85¼	89
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43¼	46
Security (1.40)	33¾	35⅞
Springfield (1.40a)	115	120½
Standard Accident	60¼	64¼
Travelers (16a)	462	478
United States Fid& Guar (1a)	33⅞	35⅞
United States Fire (2)	47	49¾
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	66½	..
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅜	32⅛

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.93	4.32
Amerex Holding	25.75	27.625
American Business Shares	3.72	4.07
Axe Houghton Fund	15.07	16.20
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.26	105.48
Boston Fund	17.98	19.31
Broad Street Investing	29.68	32.09
Bullock Fund	15.71	17.21
Canadian Investment Fund	3.15	3.85
Century Shares Trust	27.87	28.97
Chemical Fund	9.86	10.67
Christiana Securities,Co	2610.00	2710.00
Commodity Corp	9.18	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	40.75	43.75
Dividend Shares	1.28	1.41
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	21.39	23.19
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.23	14.21
Equitable Invest Corp	31.41	33.77
Equity Corp $3 pf	38.50	40.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.29	20.78
Fund Investors Inc	23.61	25.87
General Capital	24.63	27.24
General Investors Trust	5.50	5.93
Group Securities Inc		
Fully Admin Shares	7.10	7.81
Railroad Shares	3.73	4.11
Stock Shares	4.38	4.81
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.70	24.41
Institutional Sec: Bk Group	.89	.98
Inst Sec: Insurance Grou	1.04	1.14
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	29.26		S-1		27.60
B-2	31.85		S12		14.36
B-3	22.89		S-3		11.20
B-4	11.55		S-4		5.31
K-1	19.50		K-2		22.52

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	29.09	..
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.50	..
Manhattan Bond & Fund	9.14	10.05
Maryland Fund	4.55	5.15
Mass Invest Tr	22.34	24.02
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.99	11.82
Mutual Invest	11.43	12.49
Nation Wide Voting	1.35	1.46
New England Fund	12.92	13.92
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.78	7.46
Railroad	5.60	6.17
Railroad Equip	7.13	7.85
Steel	6.15	6.77
Old Colony Tr Assoc	21.50	23.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.52	.57
Putnam Fund	14.32	15.40
Quarterly Income Shares	6.70	7.35
Railway & Light Sec	14.815	16.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.47	3.81
Scudder Stevens & Clark	92.89	94.77
Spencer Trask Fund	15.07	16.03
State Street Invest	42.76	49.95
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.76	.85
Wellington Fund	16.88	18.54

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.50	7.25
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	2.85	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	5.02	..
Diversified Tr C	3.75	..
Diversified Tr D	5.75	6.55
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.90	4.50
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.03	5.79
Nation Wide Sec	3.85	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.50	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.19	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.90	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.81	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.47	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.50	..
US Elec Lt&Pow "A"	16.50	..
US Elec Lt&Pow "B"	1.75	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.625	3.00
First Boston Corp	31.25	33.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	22⅞	24⅛
Bank of New York (14)	398	410
Bankers Trust (1.40)	52	54¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	99	104
Central Han Bank & Trust (4)	107¼	110¾
Chase National (1.40)	39⅛	41⅛
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	52	54¼
Commercial (1.60)	47	49¼
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	21⅝	23¼
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	48⅜	50⅞
Empire Trust (3)	75	79
First National New York (80)	1615	1655
Guaranty Trust (12)	331	339
Irving Trust (.60)	15⅛	16⅛
Kings County (80)	1505	1555
Lawyers Trust (1)	38	41
Manufacturers Trust (2)	50¼	52¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¼	53¾
J. P. Morgan	231½	236½
National City (1)	36¾	38¾
New York Trust (3½)	95¼	99¼
Public (1½)	40¼	42¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	9⅜	10⅜
United States (60a)	1420	1465

(a)Also extra on extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First National (2)	49¼	51¾
Merchants National (12)	320	335
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	
National Rockland (2)	.51	56
National Shawmut (1)	26	27¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	
Second National (4)	126	133
†State Street Trust (8)	273	
United States Trust (.50)	9¾	10⅞
United States Trust pf (.80)	16⅝	18⅛
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	48½	51
Continental Illinois (4)	99½	10⅝
First National Chicago (10)	260	265
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	36	387

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	16⅞	18
Piper Aircraft	7¾	8½
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7¼	8¼

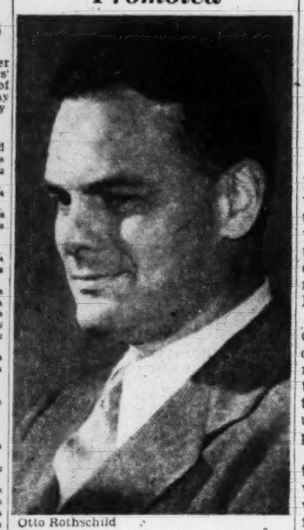
Boston Stocks

June 23

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.20a	Bird&Son, Inc	15	14¾	15	15
8.65	Bos & Albany	109¼	109¼	109¼	109
2.00	Bos Edison	35¾	35¼	35½	35⅞
5.00	Bos Elevated	68½	68	68	68¼
1.20a	Bos Her-Trav	21	20⅝	21	21
..	B&M pr pf	40	39⅝	39⅝	40
..	B&M st A pf	7½	7½	7½	7¼
..	B&M st C pf	8	8	8	7⅞
..	B&M st E pf	8	8	8	7¾
.75b	Employrs Group	29½	29½	29½	29⅛
2.50	Lamson pf	31½	30½	31½	34
..	Maine Cent pf	30	30	30	29¾
..	N E G & E pf	28½	28½	28½	28
2.75a	N E Tel & Tel	108¼	107½	107½	103
..	Quincy Min	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
.60	Shaw Assoc	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14½
1.20a	Torrington	34⅛	34	34	34¼
2.50	Un Sh M	72¼	71½	71½	72¼
1.50	Un Sh M pf	42½	42½	42½	42

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Promoted



Otto Rothschild

Clarence Frazier

Assistant to President Paul L. Davies of Food Machinery Corporation since 1941, named vice-president in charge of the Peerless Pump division of the firm, succeeding the late Vernon Edler.

Urges Industry Study Postwar Financial Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—The high level of postwar employment with which industry and labor hope to underwrite peacetime prosperity will depend in a large measure upon the success with which industry's financial problems are met, the National Association of Manufacturers warned here today.

It will take all the ingenuity company management can find to obtain the liquid capital needed for reconversion to peacetime production in today's maze of renegotiation practices, present taxes, and unsettled contract termination policies, it said.

The need for the study of internal problems related to finance was stressed in a guide to postwar financial planning for manufacturers, last in a series of five planning guides issued by the N. A. M., made public here today.

Cash Need Stressed

The importance of having available cash during the transitional period is stressed in the guide, which holds that many executives have a "vague impression" they can borrow large sums from some government agency as a solution to the problems.

"Others, having looked into this source of funds," it says, "oppose government loans both in principle and because of many of the direct encroachments on private management's prerogatives provided for in such agreements."

It recalls that the process of unwinding the multiplicity of financial entanglements with the Government will be necessarily slower than the mobilization program, thus tying up funds needed for the reconversion in the large sums government owes industry on open account, for inventories, emergency facilities, investments in government securities and postwar refunds.

Suggested Solutions

Some of the solutions suggested in the guide included prompt payment of obligations within the limitation of resources, redemption of tax anticipation notes to pay Federal taxes, the arrangement of VT loans as a tideover and the pledging of government receivables and inventories to raise cash.

If these sources are exhausted and there is still insufficient capital for reconversion costs, companies may have to reach down to the next lower level of assets and raise additional funds by mortgaging plants or possibly a complete new financial plan, it was said.

The guide was prepared by the N. A. M.'s corporation peacetime planning committee of which Norman W. Wilson, president of Hammermill Paper Company, is chairman.

Meat Output Seen At Record Breaking Level This Year

CHICAGO (AP)—R. C. Pollock, general manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, said 1944 meat production would exceed that of 1943 by more than a billion pounds because of a wartime stepup in output "at a rate never before equalled in our history."

In a report to the annual meeting of the board, which claims to represent all branches of the live stock and meat industry, Mr. Pollock said:

"Our record breaking output of meat supplies is all the more remarkable when we consider that there are about 4,500,000 less persons on our farms and ranches than there were in World War I, and also considernig the fact that all branches of the industry have been handicapped by shortage of labor and of various essential supplies."

In the first five months of this year, he said, the number of cattle slaughtered under federal inspection was 21 per cent more than in the same months a year ago. Hog slaughter was 46 per cent greater and sheep and lamb slaughter 3 per cent greater.

He said 1943 was the fourth consecutive year of record production and an average of approximately 30 per cent more meat was produced annually in the three-year period, 1941-1943, than was produced as an average annually in the previous 10-year period, 1931-1940.

'Quits' Found to Be Main Share of Job Separations

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sixty-eight of every 1,000 factory workers on factory pay rolls in April either changed jobs of left manufacturing work, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported. This compared to 73 in every 1,000 in March.

"Quits" accounted for the biggest share of job separations, Miss Perkins said, 49 of the 68 leaving their work, most of them to return to their own states or to farms.

The total separation rate for women in manufacturing industries was 76 per 1,000 as compared with 62 for men.

Re-elected Oil Groups Head

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Directors of the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association re-elected D. T. Andrus of Bradford, Pa., as president. Other officers named are A. C. Simmons, Bradford, first vice-president; D. T. Ring, Cleveland, second vice-president; F. B. Dow, Washington, vice-president and general counsel; Samuel Messer, Oil City, Pa., treasurer; W. R. Reitz, Oil City, assistant treasurer; W. C. Wenzel, Oil City, executive manager.

Parallels Seen in Reconversion, Defense Programs' Emergence

First of three articles on the return of American industry to civilian production.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Curious parallels can be drawn between the sudden emergence of the reconversion program this week and the sudden development of the national defense program four years ago.

Both developed in June following a Battle of France. Both had been the subject of much previous talk but little action. (And, incidentally, one of the chief voices crying in the wilderness to make straight the path was in each case Bernard M. Baruch.) The defense program was at first grafted on the normal industrial activity of the country, taking up the slack. The reconversion program is to be similiarly grafted onto the war production program, taking up the slack in materials and manpower. The defense program coincided with a sharp break in the stock market. The reconversion program appears during a sharp rise in the market.

Recent events leading up to this week's reconversion news were as follows:

The Baruch-Hancock report in February laid out a comprehensive reconversion program. It argued that the shift back to peace might be even harder than the shift to war production had been. It pointed out many road-blocks in the way, and in pithy words it urged haste.

The Truman Committee's third annual report came out shortly afterward and urged that raw materials not needed for the war be made available for civilian production.

Congress Dawdled

Little happened. Congress dawdled over bills for faster termination of contracts and for the disposition of left-over war plant inventories and machines. Army and Navy, with the invasion ahead, opposed release of materials for civilian output, and WPB, apparently following their lead, continued its L and M orders and refused to release materials for civilian production except in a trickle to a few small plants.

Then on May 12 Messrs. Baruch and Hancock sent a sharp letter to Mobilization Director Byrnes charging delay by Congress and WPB and urging "hurry, hurry, hurry." A fortnight or so later the workers at Brewster Aircraft dramatized the issue by a sit-in protest against a Navy cutback.

On May 25 the WPB set up a new "Production Economic Committee" under Charles E. Wilson to deal with the cutback problem — and thereafter things really began to happen. The PEC set up a sub-committee on military cutbacks, and hung out its shingle around June 15. And about this time War Mobilizer Byrnes told a Senate Committee of important arrangements made for PEC, and the George Senate Post-War Committee came out with a report which carefully surveyed the supply and demand for jobs on the assumption that (1) the war in Europe might end this year, (2) the war against Japan might take another year, and that final demobilization might then take 18 months more. Lastly the WPB began to relax its limitations slightly on civilian output and to draw plans to let industry prepare for civilian production by pilot-plant research, advance orders for machines and machine-tools, and by the use of surplus raw materials.

Two Facets for Cutbacks

The program for dealing with cutbacks has two facets, one for today and one for tomorrow.

Today's arrangement is for all cutbacks to be channeled into the PEC. When War, Navy, or Maritime plan cutbacks they will tell PEC about it first instead of deciding on a company to be cut back and then merely sending the company a stop-work order. PEC, in co-operation with the War Manpower Commission, will then decide the best place for the cutback. Presumably, for one thing, it will try to steer the cutback to a company which can switch immediately to some other kind of needed war production. Although the total war outlays have now levelled off in recent months, certain programs are still being expanded. There has been an extremely heavy increase in tank production ordered this month as a result of invasion developments, and some companies which had stopped making them will resume. There has also been an increase in orders for heavy artillery and large shells, and for smokeless powder.

If the cutback can't be applied to a firm that can switch to other war work, PEC presumably has two other criteria. It may apply the cut, where there is a choice, to a company in a manpower shortage area. This would be on advice of War Manpower Commission. Thus the workers could find jobs with the least moving, and other nearby war plants would have their labor shortage eased. And since some of the workers would presumably go home, a beginning would be made on the huge homeward trek which will be largely inevitable out of crowded war areas.

And lastly PEC might direct the axe at war contracts where the contractor, even if unable to switch to other war work, and even if not in a manpower shortage area, would be in best condition to switch to civilian production.

(To be continued)

Postwar Advertising Opportunity Seen Greatest in History

NEW YORK (AP)—The postwar period "offers to advertising the greatest opportunity of its existence," Neil H. McElroy, a vice-president of the Procter & Gamble Co., said.

He suggested a goal of 55 million employed after the war—some 9 million more than were employed in 1940.

"In 1940 the gross output of goods and services amounted to 97 billion dollars," he said in an address prepared for the Newspaper Representatives Association of New York.

"With 55 million employed, the output of goods and services would amount to more than 140 billion dollars—an increase of more than 40 per cent over 1940."

Mr. McElroy told a luncheon meeting of the group that individual personal selling "will have its day but the mass selling which advertising alone can do will have an indispensable part" in accomplishing such a goal.

Explaining that during war production was the mainstay of the economy while selling and advertising held a secondary position, Mr. McElroy continued:

"It will now be up to the selling and advertising portions of business to sway the appetites of consumers, both corporate and home, to buy and make use of the products of this immensely increased production capacity."

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Am Zinc Lead & S pf	$1.25	Q	8- 1	7-14
Gen Cable pf	$1.75	Q	8- 1	7-14
Group Corp pf	$1	Q	7- 1	6-23
Iowa Electric pf "A"	43¾c	Q	6-30	6-15
Do pf "B"	40¾c	Q	6-30	6-15
Judson Mills pf "A"	$1.75	Q	7- 1	6-15
Lit Bros pf	$1.75	Q	8- 1	7-20
Phillips Jones pf	$1.75	Q	8- 1	7-20
Plant Corp (T. G.) pf	50c	Q	6-30	6-24

Extra

Allemannia F Ins (Pitts)	5c	..	6-30	6-20
1st Nat Bank (Atlanta)	25c	..	7- 1	6-20
Goodall Worsted	$1	..	7- 1	6-26
Nat Funding "A&B"	17½c	..	7-20	6-30

Interim

No Cent Tex Oil	15c	..	7- 1	6-27

Irregular

Alabama Fuel & Iron	20c	..	7- 1	6-15
Am Europ Secur	25c	..	7- 6	6-30
Consol D G Co	25c	..	7- 1	6-24
Consolidated Rendering	$2	..	6-26	6-19
Goderich Elev & Tr	25c	..	7- 4	6-15
Home Dairy	40c	..	7- 1	6-20
Mass Investors	24c	..	7-20	6-30
Missouri P Cem	25c	..	6-30	6-17
So Berkshire Pow & El	40c	..	6-22	6-15
State St Invest	25c	..	7-15	6-30
United Nat Corp pf	20c	..	6-20	6-10

Initial

Burry Biscuit Co pf (new)	19c	Q	6-30	6-28

Participating

U S Cold Stor pf	25c	..	6-20	6-15

Resumed

Isle Royale Copper	50c	..	7-25	6-26

Regular

Adams Exp Co	15c	..	7-14	6-30
Am Dairies pf	$1.75	Q	6-30	6-19
Am Europ Secur pf	$1.50	Q	6-30	6-22
Am Foreign Investing	25c	..	6-22	6-15
Am Smelt & Ref	50c		8-31	8- 4
Am Tel (Kan) pf	$1.25	Q	7-15	6-30
Akron Brass Mfg	15c	Q	6-30	6-20
Allemannia Fins (Pitts)	25c	Q	6-30	6-20
Ark Fuel Oil pf	15c	Q	7- 1	6-24
Aro Equip	15c	..	7-10	6-30
Art Metal Const	50c	..	7- 1	6-23
Ault&Wiborg pr pf	$1.37½	Q	8- 1	7- 3
BakerCh (J.T.)

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Advises Women To Formulate Own Policy

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

What is to be the role of the trained business and professional woman in postwar reconstruction? Caroline Haslett, president of the British Federation of Business and Professional Women, is crossing the Atlantic to discuss this question with women of Canada and the United States.

"Women of the Allied nations must not accept the mental attitude of waiting for something to be done for them after the war, they must formulate a policy" she said in an interview before sailing.

Invited to Visit Here

Miss Haslett comes in response to an invitation from members of the American and Canadian Federations. Miss Haslett is a member of the Women's Consultative Committee of the British Ministry of Labor. In Washington she is to meet its United States counterpart—the Women's Advisory Committee to the War Manpower Commission. As Adviser on Training to the Ministry of Labor, Miss Haslett has a working knowledge of the manpower problems which were involved in conscripting and training 7,000,000 British women for industry and the services.

"My special interest is industry" Miss Haslett said. She was one of the few skilled women engineers who retained their jobs after World War I. She is now director of the Women's Electrical Association and has done much to break down prejudice against the woman engineer.

Engineers Break Tradition

"My greatest honor," she said, "was when, about 10 years ago, I was made a companion member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers—its first woman member." This distinction pleased Miss Haslett because it was recognition by men engineers of women's services.

As chairman of the War Workers Clubs Association in Britain—clubs for women in industry established with money from American workers—Miss Haslett hopes to meet trade union members and especially members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Association who sent money through the British War Relief Society of America. "I want to thank the workers of America," Miss Haslett said, "and with pictures and photographs, make them realize what these clubs mean to British girls transferred from their home towns and living in uncomfortable billets with few home comforts or amenities." They keynote of Miss Haslett's goodwill mission to American and Canadian women as summed up by her is "women must not be content with following. They must take a hand in formulating conditions: They must look ahead and make the conditions themselves."

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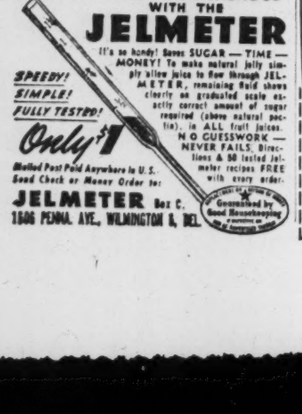
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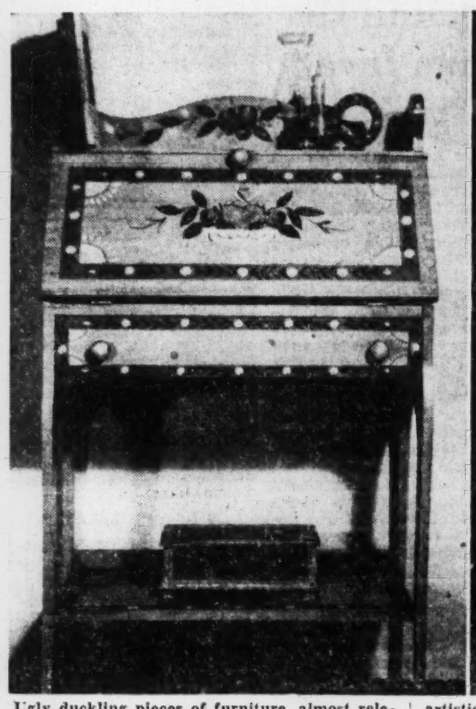

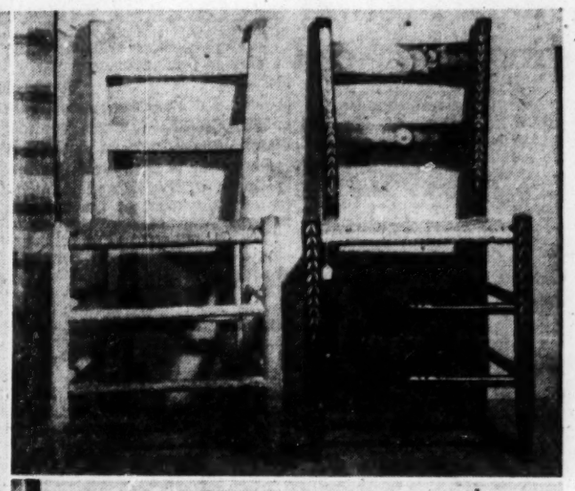

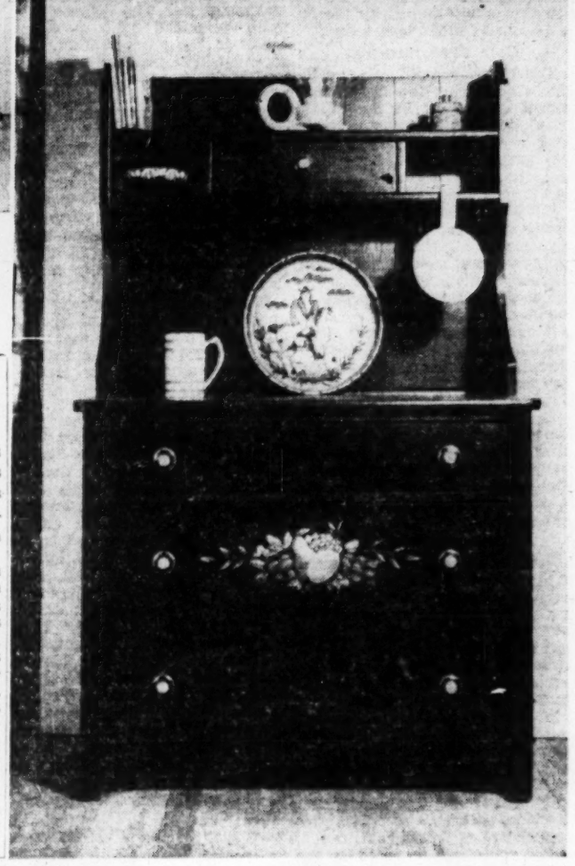

Ugly duckling pieces of furniture, almost relegated to the scrap heap, are being salvaged and made charming by the Village Craftsmen of Bronxville, N. Y. Pieces that exemplify the clever work of Werner Tavis and his assistant, Eric Fenton, are shown above. Left to right, an old-style unimaginative desk remodeled and decorated artistically, with auxiliary box on shelf beneath for saving letters. Combination table and floor lamp designed from an old butter churn. The lampshade is decorated with a pictorial history of the churn. Unpainted chair before and after decoration. Right, a Cape Cod-style dresser which was formerly just a plain chest of drawers.

Forges Closer U. S.-Icelandic Bonds

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Icelanders have never felt like foreigners in America," declares Thorstina Walters, expert on Iceland. "Why should they? Didn't Leif Ericson discover the country? Perhaps ties between Iceland and America have proved strong because this Icelander was the first person to record American history and put us on the map," said this tall, blue-eyed woman.

But whatever the ancient saga, or the contacts between modern America and the Iceland of today, friendship between the two countries no doubt has been aided in a broad way by the keen humor and common sense of Thorstina Walters who has for years been explaining us most genially to each other both in lectures and articles. A daughter of one of the pioneer Icelanders who settled North Dakota shortly after Custer's last stand, she has spent many years lecturing in both countries.

Interpretive Lectures

In Iceland where she unfailingly drew packed houses, her subject would be "Icelandic Communities in America." In this country, where she was born, she has lectured on that misty isle of the North using the background given her by her father and first-hand information gleaned on trips to Iceland with her husband. Her writings have further promoted friendly relations. These include among others a translation from the Icelandic of "Vinland Voyages" for the American Geographical Society and her "Saga Islendinga i Nordur-Dakota" in Icelandic—a book which covers a period of 70 years pioneering by the Icelanders who settled in North Dakota.

Decorated twice by the King of Denmark and Iceland in recognition of both her writings and lectures, this tireless advocate of Icelandic understanding has recently received another honor—an award in the second series of Regional Writing Fellowships, granted by the University of Minnesota.

Book-Writing Award

In describing her plan for her forthcoming book Mrs. Walters said, "The major note in the book is to be the Icelanders—their background, what they brought to North Dakota, what they found there, and how they fitted themselves into the American pattern. It will be a pioneer history of that part of North Dakota, but it will be a human interest story as well, that the average American will want to pick up and enjoy."

Mrs. Walters talked with the same direct pleasure in the spoken word her forebears must have had when they told and retold their timeless sagas. "My parents were part of the Icelandic immigration to North Dakota in the 70's and early 80's," she related. "They were young and unmarried when they came—married in America. My mother was a trained midwife and nurse from Iceland, and she carried on her profession more or less in three counties for 30 years.

Resourceful Parents

In the early days it was not uncommon for her to be called on cases three times a week, and I believe it is on record in North Dakota, at least on the lips of all those who knew her work, that she never lost a case. She would go at any time of day or night by oxcart, on horseback, or afoot, wrapped in her old buffalo coat. I was supposed to stay at home on these occasions but sometimes she would take me with her wrapped in the old feather tick she brought from Iceland.

"My father, Thorleifur Joakimsson, who later changed his name to Jackson, published three books after he was 70," Mrs. Walters continued. "He was a farmer who like most of the 15,000 to 20,000 Icelanders who came to America at that time, was bent on establishing a homestead. As his last book was not completed, I finished the work, interviewing 500 of the pioneer Icelanders or their children. To complete the data I went through social organization minute books and records, consulted diaries and in many instances secured firsthand accounts of events. While doing this research I also wrote many articles which gained the attention of the Historical Department of the University of Minnesota. So that is how I came to receive their Fellowship award."

Delight in Farm Home

Mrs. Walters says her most exciting adventure, probably quite like that of her forebears in their homesteading days, was finding her 200-year-old farm—"the nicest farm in the world—six miles this side of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. It is an old Dutch colonial called 'Noxon,' and in digging around I believe my husband and I have discovered everything on our 35 acres," Mrs. Walters exclaimed enthusiastically. "We have gorgeous trees, a brook, three fireplaces (one nine feet long) and perhaps best of all, my 84-year-old uncle—an Icelander—to keep an eye on the garden when we are away."

Mr. and Mrs. Walters have a mutual interest in Iceland, and in farming as well, for Mr. Walters came from Manitoba where farms are farms, indeed. But Mr. Walters, who is an artist, catches with his brush those color nuances that are sometimes too elusive for words, and thus complements his wife's theme. In 1934 he made a seven-months painting tour of Iceland, and his paintings have been shown by invitation in one-man exhibitions from coast to coast on three different occasions. They have also been bought by some 30 museums here and abroad.

Build New Business With Old Furniture

By Jane Kirk Huntley
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's a sort of Midas touch in the paint brushes of the Village Craftsmen of Bronxville, N. Y., for they can reglamorize any old piece of furniture, be it ever so outmoded, ungainly.

A kitchen clock case to which a modern homemaker "wouldn't give house room" becomes a dressing-table mirror to charm the heart of a debutante. An aged radio cabinet is converted into a handsome cupboard for albums and scrapbooks.

Transformed Pieces

A shabby desk becomes an ideal spot for writing those all-important letters overseas. An ornate vanity is transformed into a pair of bedside tables that would satisfy the smartest taste. And a commodious coffee table is made out of a ponderous round dining table. All by virtue of two men's imagination, elbow grease, and a knack with paint and brushes.

It's a brand new business that has developed since the outbreak of war and the scarcity of new furniture on the market. Werner Tavis and his assistant, Eric Fenton, had done a good business building advertising displays for steamship companies. But when steamships were no longer carrying sightseers to all parts of the world, these men had to seek a new field.

"I've always loved to take an old piece of furniture that was no good to anybody and make it like new," Mr. Tavis said. With this for an idea and the realization that new furniture would be limited in a country suddenly changing over all its production to war materials, he chose a likely location and sent out some advertising folders. Business began to come in, and now, after four years, he and his assistant have as much as they can do to keep up with the demands for their resourcefulness.

"We could do more, if we wanted to go in for a sort of mass production," he pointed out. "But in our business we feel individuality is important. People who buy from us or have their furniture restyled by us do so with the understanding that it will not be like any other. We never make two articles alike, unless it is to have a matching pair of tables, bookshelves or lamps."

Mr. Tavis employs young boys odd hours to help with paint removing and sanding and occasionally has a carpenter do a little woodwork. In the busy fourteen or fifteen-hour-a-day season before Christmas his wife helps out, too. But otherwise he and his assistant do all the work of the small concern.

Pennsylvania Dutch decoration is much in demand, the Village Craftsmen find, but they do not limit their field to one style. They will design pieces to order or remodel and decorate old furniture in peasant, Early American, formal or pictorial styles. They will rejuvenate an impossible-looking oak or mahogany bedroom set in antique white. They will make a plain chest of drawers into a Cape Cod dresser, with the addition of a top section. They will decorate unpainted furniture or make a handy, but out-of-date, cabinet into a beautiful occasional piece.

Decorated Doors

Many persons are having scratched and worn radio cabinets done over in these days when new radios are not available. One couple even brought all the cupboard doors from their Connecticut kitchen into the workrooms of the Village Craftsmen to be decorated.

In their spare moments these men paint up small articles for sale as gifts. A beautiful little chest is unrecognizable as a one-time case for Coca-Cola bottles; an artistic holder for magazines or firewood was formerly one of the thick wooden buckets now sold in place of metal ones; a shadow box for miniature collections was fashioned from a castoff ornate picture frame. They also design, build and decorate original lamp bases, wall shelves, book-ends.

Ingenuity has drawn another interesting and profitable business out of adversity.

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Tempting Frozen Desserts Add Zest to Summer Meals

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Day after day—no matter what the temperature—meals call for double-track planning. There are always the main dish and dessert to be decided; the rest just seems to fall in line. And now, with the first hot summer days, we give new emphasis to cool, refreshing desserts. Our main course is somewhat lighter, perhaps just a salad plate or a tray of sandwiches, so desserts that hit the spot with summer diners are the object of our attention every day.

If it's frozen desserts you like—remember to chill wartime's lighter cream thoroughly, at least 24 hours, before trying to whip. Or use evaporated milk for whipping.

Company Refrigerator Cake

1 package orange gelatin.
1½ cups hot water.
¼ cup sugar.
Dash of salt.
½ teaspoon grated orange rind.
½ cup orange juice.
¾ cup cream, thoroughly chilled.
1½ cups finely diced ripe bananas.
10 to 12 lady fingers or thin strips of sponge cake.

Dissolve gelatin in hot water. Add sugar, salt, orange rind and juice. Chill until cold and sirupy. Whip cream until thick and shiny but not stiff. Fold into gelatin. Fold in bananas. Line rectangular mold or bread pan (8½ x 4½ x 3 inches) with lengthwise and crosswise strips of waxed paper, cut to extend beyond edges of mold. Line bottom and sides of mold with lady fingers, split lengthwise. Fill mold with gelatin mixture. Arrange lady fingers over top of gelatin. Chill until firm. Unmold on large serving plate. Slice. Serves 6 to 8.

Chocolate Refrigerator Cake

2 squares unsweetened chocolate.
1⅓ cups (1 can) sweetened condensed milk.
½ cup water.
Dash of salt.
1 cup thoroughly chilled cream, whipped.
24 vanilla wafers.

Melt chocolate in top of double boiler. Add condensed milk and stir over boiling water 5 minutes, until mixture thickens. Add water and salt. When cool, fold in whipped cream. Line oblong loaf pan or spring-form cake pan with wax paper. Cover with chocolate mixture. Add layer of vanilla wafers, alternating this way until chocolate mixture is used, finishing with layer of wafers.

Chill in refrigerator 12 hours. To serve, turn out on small platter and carefully remove wax paper. Cut in slices. Garnish with whipped cream, if desired. Serves eight.

Lemon Snow

2 tablespoons unflavored gelatin.
½ cup cold water.
1 cup boiling water.
1 cup sugar.
1½ cups ice water.
⅔ cup lemon juice.
¼ teaspoon grated lemon rind.
3 to 4 egg whites.

Soak gelatin in cold water until soft. Add boiling water and stir until thoroughly dissolved. Add sugar and stir until dissolved. Remove from heat and add remaining liquids. Mix thoroughly. When jelly begins to congeal, whip until light and frothy and stir in stiffly beaten egg whites. Chill. Serve with custard sauce.

Creamy Fruit Whip

½ cup evaporated milk, chilled and whipped.
2 tablespoons sugar.
1 tablespoon lemon juice.
1 cup fruit pulp.

Beat sugar into whipped evaporated milk; gradually add lemon juice and fruit pulp which has been sweetened to taste. Continue beating until mixture is very fluffy. Chill thoroughly. Serve plain or with soft custard sauce. Serves 4 to 6.

Quick Peanut Dessert

4 plain doughnuts.
½ cup peanut butter.
¼ cup milk.
¼ cup salted peanuts, chopped.
Whipped cream.

Split doughnuts in half. Cream peanut butter and milk and whip until light. Spread doughnuts with mixture. Garnish with whipped cream and top with chopped peanuts.

Peanut Butter Ice Cream

2 cups milk, scalded.
1½ tablespoons flour.
½ cup sugar.
¼ teaspoon salt.
2 egg yolks, well beaten.
½ cup peanut butter.
¾ cup cold milk.
1 teaspoon vanilla.
2 egg whites.
2 tablespoons sugar.

Blend thoroughly flour, ½ cup sugar and salt. Add small amount scalded milk; stir until smooth. Add to remaining milk in double boiler and cook 15 minutes, stirring occasionally. Pour small amount over egg yolks, blend, return to double boiler and cook 2 to 3 minutes longer. Cool. Place peanut butter in bowl, add ½ the cold milk, whip with rotary beater until smooth. Add remaining milk. Whip until smooth. Add cooled custard mixture. Blend. Add vanilla and beat egg whites until stiff; add 2 tablespoons sugar; blend thoroughly. Fold into custard mixture. Freeze in automatic refrigerator or dasher freezer. Makes 1 quart.

Long Recess by Congress Hit By Trade and Labor Groups

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23 — Completing the appropriation of more than $60,000,000,000 and other "must" bills, Congress prepared to close up shop nominally until Aug. 1 but actually until after Labor Day.

Unless unforeseen needs arise, probably neither House will try to muster a quorum until September.

Although most Americans are resigned to a lengthy recess of Congress in national convention and election year, protest is being voiced by industrial and labor groups who consider that the Congressmen are neglecting the reconversion problem, to become acute when the war ends in Europe and war production is cut back 35 per cent.

Recess plans call for a series of three-day recesses which can be taken without specific authorization needed for a longer recess.

In one day, yesterday, nearly $7,000,000,000 in appropriations were completed and sent to the White House. Before it adjourns, Congress will have appropriated more than $60,000,000,000 most of which will go directly into war.

Insurance Exemption

One of the most important bills passed by the House in the closing hours was a measure exempting the nation's insurance companies from the operation of the antitrust laws.

The action was the direct result of a recent Supreme Court decision holding that the insurance business is interstate commerce and hence subject to the antitrust laws.

The House passed the eight-line measure 283 to 54 and the fire insurance lobby immediately took up the fight in the Senate. The Upper Chamber is not expected to take action before Congress recesses.

While opponents of the exemption measure claimed it legalizes monopoly in one of America's biggest businesses, the insurance companies say that it only remedies a "chaotic" condition into which they were plunged by the Supreme Court decision. Since there is no machinery at present for Federal regulations, the companies are put in the position of being liable to Federal prosecution in living up to state insurance laws, they contend.

The Supreme Court case involved a group of fire insurance companies in the Southeastern States with conspiracy to fix and maintain arbitrary and noncompetitive rates.

Much general dissatisfaction with the makeup and decisions of the present Supreme Court were voiced during the heated House debate.

Price Control Enforcement

The Price Control Extension Act has not arrived at the President's desk yet, he said at a press conference today, but when it does he will take it up with his stabilization chiefs. The President left no doubt in the minds of reporters that he intends to sign the measure, despite the declaration of the Congress of Industrial Organizations that it preserves "only the pretense, not the practice," of price control.

Officials of the Office of Price Administration have expressed themselves as willing to give the new enforcement procedures "three to six months" trial before passing judgment on them.

The Senate yesterday restored $4,500,000 for enforcement operations that had been cut out of the OPA appropriation bill by the House.

As OPA chiefs viewed Congress' work today, they were not, on the whole, discouraged by the extension bill that finally emerged. The modified Bankhead amendment, they concluded, should not result in any further price increases on clothing at the retail level, and will require only a slight adjustment in the pricing policy now followed.

Amendment Defeated

The enforcement section is considered the most dangerous part of the bill, but OPA aids are rejoicing in the defeat of the Dirksen amendment which would have allowed OPA regulations to be questioned in any District Court.

Certain strengthening provisions were added to the old act. For the first time, Congress has approved purchase of evidence in "black market" cases. It has also authorized direct action by OPA in local courts against retail violators, with a minimum fine of $25. At the same time, OPA officials admit that under the wording of the Act, it will be possible for an accused violator in a criminal case, with the help of a good lawyer, to delay action for a good many months.

As one high OPA official concluded, "All in all, we are well satisfied with results. We are deeply pleased to know that during the next year we will be operating under a direct mandate from Congress rather than through a resolution for an extension passed reluctantly after a presidential veto."

Other Action Taken

Other last-minute action by Congress included: Senate authorization to the President to appoint the Chief of Army Chaplains to the temporary rank of Major General.

Authorization to the President to urge countries producing opium to limit the volume of production strictly to medical and research purposes.

Approval of a bill to permit the military forces of friendly foreign countries to establish courts for the prosecution of their nationals who commit offenses while in the United States. A similar plan, granting these rights to the American service forces, is in effect in Great Britain.

Approval by the House Foreign Affairs Committee of a resolution calling upon the Government of Hungary to "stem the tide of inhumanity" toward Jewish and other minority groups in that country.

Wichita Political Group Flares Then Fades After OPA Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—The Town Hall movement which had its origin here a couple of months ago is proof, if any is needed, that those prairies have not lost their fertility for producing political phenomena.

The basic "cause celebre" from which Wichita's Town Hall group developed was the "Compton Case." G. D. Compton operated a gasoline filling station on East Thirteenth Street.

When his gasoline inventory showed a shortage of 1,522 gallons, he was called before a Hearing Commissioner of the Office of Price Administration. After testimony from all sides, the Commissioner suspended for 60 days Mr. Compton's privilege of handling rationed gasoline, with the provision that he might resume selling rationed gasoline after 30 days if he abided by the rationing regulations. His full suspension for 30 days expired on April 14.

All told, 103 such suspension order hearings were held in this six-state region during April. This suspension order procedure was brought expressly to the attention of Congress during Congressional consideration of the pertinent provisions of the Second War Powers Act, was recognized in the Senate report accompanying the bill, and Congress in no way questioned the propriety of the procedure.

As a matter of fact, the question of the validity of suspension orders has been before the courts on several occasions. Two U. S. Circuit Courts of Appeal and the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia have upheld it. The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth District upheld the suspension order as a valid exercise of the allocated power.

Of the 14,853 cases in which the Office of Price Administration took formal action up to April 1, 1944, a total of 11,502 cases were handled by suspension order proceedings.

Finally, on May 22, the Supreme Court of the United States with only one dissenting vote, upheld the constitutionality of the procedure.

Nevertheless, disgruntled Wichitans called the Hearing Commissioner in the Compton case "a Texas Cowboy"—and declared that he conducted a "Kangaroo Court." They got together and decided that "something should be done." The Town Hall Committee was born.

They were not opposed to rationing and price control, they said, but they hired a publicity agent and set about encouraging other cities and towns to organize similar groups to rescue the country from the "bureaucrats" and to campaign for government "by law instead of by directives."

A widely circulated pamphlet carried a picture of the Compton service station across which picture were the words "Closed by OPA." In addition, there were inset pictures of Mr. Compton and of his son, the latter in military uniform.

Ickes Says Department 'Hamstrung' Because Telephone Money Reduced

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Secretary Harold L. Ickes complained yesterday that the Interior Department "just can't operate" properly because Congress cuts its appropriation for long distance telephone calls and telegrams to $40,000 a year.

He added the reduction might be a factor leading toward coupon rationing of coal.

Speaking at a press conference, he laid a major part of the blame on "one man in the House, carrying on a personal vendetta because he doesn't happen to like the Secretary of the Interior."

He identified this man as Representative Jed Johnson (D) of Oklahoma, Chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee which handles appropriations for the Interior Department. The Department had asked $205,000 for long distance telephone calls and between $170,000 and $220,000 for telegrams in the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

Mr. Ickes declared that as a result of the cut, plus Congress' refusal to provide any money for a coal conservation campaign, "we may have to come to coupon rationing for coal, which we think is the worst possible thing to do."

Without a "great deal more money for telephoning and telegraph expenses, Mr. Ickes said, the Solid Fuels Administration cannot properly direct coal distribution.

Sports News

Tobin Apt To Make No-Hit Ranks Again

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Jim Tobin today was looking back on his second no-hit game of the season and being acclaimed as the second pitcher in the history of the major leagues to accomplish the feat. But to those who inhabit the Braves' dugout, there was almost a ho-hum attitude about the whole thing. And for good reason.

You see, Tobin's knuckleball is one of the most amazing pitches of all time. It dances and slides and flutters and does a few other tricks en route to catcher Phil Masi, and only if he happens to be swinging where the knuckler is breaking, does the hitter connect. It is the elusive pitch to end all elusive pitches.

Therefore, it was no surprise at all to those who know him that Tobin yesterday should blank the Phillies, 7-0, without a hit in a five-inning twilight game halted by darkness. Furthermore, he is apt to do it again before the schedule has run out on this '44 National League campaign. So long as he can get the knuckler in the strike zone, he is unhittable or close to it.

Of course, the fact that yesterday's masterpiece did not go the full nine-inning distance takes much of the brilliance away from it. The Little Red Book, which lists the official records of the majors, does not include no-hitters which went under nine innings. It is assumed, therefore, that Tobin's effort will not be accepted as the real thing. But having resulted in a victory over the Phils, his eighth of the season, Jim probably is satisfied.

As a matter of fact, with or without those no-hitters, the first of which came on April 27 against Brooklyn, Tobin's record is a stylish one. Although his victory total is at eight, he has no less than 13 complete games, proving that several of his seven losses would have gone the other way with just a bit better support from the unpredictable Braves' batting attack. One of the setbacks was Clyde Shoun's no-hitter at Cincinnati.

Meanwhile, as the Braves took to the road, the Red Sox opened a lengthy home stand at Fenway Park today with the Washington Senators. This morning there once again was a mere 5½ games between the top and bottom of the American League, with the Red Sox in the runner-up spot, two to the rear of the Browns. Never before in history has a pennant race been so bunched with July approaching.

Briefs . . . That was another heartbreaker for Al Javery in the opener yesterday at Braves Field . . . The Phils, by the way, tallied just one run in 20 innings against Javery and Tobin, yet split the twin bill . . . That win yesterday at Philadelphia was Mike Ryba's seventh against one defeat . . . Francis Barrett was handed his first A. L. setback in the other contest . . . Tomorrow's single game at Fenway starts at 2 o'clock . . . The Braves have signed the star Newton High School battery of Joe MacManus, pitcher, and Noel Roberts.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	7	1	Judd	1	1
Barrett	2	1	O'Neill	2	3
Hughson	9	3	Woods	2	5
Hausmann	4	3	Johnson	0	2
Bowman	5	3	Terry	0	6

Braves

	W	L		W	
Hutchinson	5	3	Javery	3	9
Tobin	8	7	Klopp	0	1
Andrews	5	6	Cardoni	0	2
Barrett	4	7	Hickey	0	0

United States Coast Guard

Coast Guard Academy's Championship Team

This team from the service academy at New London, Conn., proved the class of dinghy competition this season. They won the Inter-Collegiate Yacht Racing Association's national and New England championships besides sailing away with several other major competitions. Front row, left to right: Cadet-Commodore C. Mitchell Daniel, Osterville, Mass.; Arthur A. Fontaine, New Bedford, Mass.; Cadet-Commodore-Elect Phillip Hildebrandt, Baltimore, Md.; L. Whitman Goddu, Jr., Southbridge, Mass., and James W. Bolding, Jr., Portsmouth, Va. Second row, left to right: Lieut. Leonard M. Fowle, U. S. C. G. R., Marblehead, Mass., assistant coach; George A. Warren, North Weymouth, Mass.; George W. Wagner, Boston, Mass.; Samuel T. Brown, Jr., Evanston, Ill.; Alfred J. Tatman, Norfolk, Va.; Robert M. Roy, San Diego, Calif., I. C. Y. R. A. freshman champion, and Lieut. Commander Walter C. "Jack" Wood, U. S. C. G. R., Providence, R. I., head coach, and former director of sailing at M. I. T. and Boston's Community Sailing Association.

College Girl Pulls Upset In Western

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP)—Three college lassies and Babe Didriksen Zaharias entered today's semifinal round of the nation's No. 1 wartime women's golf tournament, the western open.

The youngster of the field, 18-year-old Betty Jane Haemerle, who will be a sophomore this fall at Font Bonné College in St. Louis, faced the stern test of playing Babe, the Beverly Hills, Calif., all-around athlete who has been averaging nearly 250 yards with her drives. Sturdy Miss Haemerle, a seasoned competitor despite her age, upset defending champion Patty Berg yesterday 1-up in 19 holes for one of the biggest surprises in the 15-year-old history of the tournament.

Blonde Jeanne Cline, of Bloomington, Ill., former western junior champion and a junior at Rollins College in Florida, gained the semifinal round of the open for the third time in six years. She drew one of the top favorites, Dorothy Germain of Philadelphia, Beaver College student who won the 1943 western amateur and last week took first in the special 54-hole Red Cross meet at New Rochelle, N. Y.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—With summer football practice due to start within a few weeks at a lot of colleges, reports have trickled in here from the South that: (1) Shorty McWilliams, the Meridian Miss., High School sensation, will play for Mississippi State, not Army, which was hot after him; (2) Georgia, which was fined $500 for using transfer players last fall, won't be in danger again. Wally Butts has done such a good job that the Bulldogs will have a "B" varsity playing a separate schedule; (3) Alabama got that 250-pound prospect Auburn wanted so badly and has plenty of others to go with him; (4) Clemson, V. M. I., and Tulane also have done right in collecting material.

* * *

The summer figure skating season is under way at Lake Placid, N. Y., and St. Paul has scheduled a curling bonspiel for July 1-4 . . . both of which are good hot-weather items.

* * *

Frank Shimek, who was quite a basketballer at Iowa U. 20-odd years ago, rolled several better-than-600 bowling scores last winter at Burlington, Iowa, where he's working at the Iowa Ordnance Plant. And he recently took time off for golf and shot a snappy 66. . . . Bill Doak, the old-time Cards' pitcher, missed a no-hit game in 1920 and another in 1922 by failing to cover first base on infield taps . . . Luke Johnsos, who says it takes two years for a quarterback to master the "T" formation, will have just two weeks between the time the Bears open camp and the Chicago All-Star game, and he hasn't yet sighted a quarterback. . . . Apprentice Seaman Leigh Woehling, Penn State's 1944 swimming captain, recently won the all-college title in cattle judging.

* * *

Jesus Manuel "Chucho" Ramos, the South American infielder recently sent to Syracuse by the Reds, stopped General Manager Leo Miller of the Chiefs the other day and asked: "I come your office tomorrow use telephone?" . . . "Sure, come in any time," Miller replied. . . . "Fine," jabbered Chucho, "I call my mother to Venezuela — three minutes: 18 bucks, whatcha' call 'em. Hokay?" . . . At the last report, Leo was!

* * *

Lieut. Commander Mal Stevens, former N. Y. U. football coach, is serving as a Navy officer in Wales . . . Pvt. Lou Brissie, former Presbyterian College southpaw who belongs to the Athletics, recently took a day off from Camp Croft, S. C., to pitch for a Greenville semi-pro team. He whiffed 22 men in nine innings and lost 2-0 on a home run . . . The No. 1 umpire heckler at Camp Ellis, Ill., Staff Sergeant Samuel Friedman—better known as "Brooklyn"—boasts that he had the same reserved seat in Section 7, Row 14, at Ebbets Field for 12 consecutive seasons before he joined up with Uncle Sam.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Brooklyn Dodgers defeated New York Giants twice and moved within half a game of National League lead.

Three Years Ago

Rogers Hornsby resigned as manager of Oklahoma City baseball team because of slumping attendance.

Five Years Ago

Baron Gottfried von Cramm defeated Bobby Riggs, 6-0, 6-1, in semifinals of Queens Club tennis tournament in London.

Francisco Segura Enters Tri-State Semifinal Round

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 23—Francisco Segura of Coral Gables, Fla., pounded his way through the quarter-finals of the Tri-State tennis tournament yesterday with an emphatic 6—1, 6—1 trouncing of Larry Tinker of Cincinnati, and Jack McManis of Forest Hills, N. Y., joined him by beating Leroy Voorheis of Cincinnati, 6—1, 7—5. Rain delayed the day's schedule badly and washed out all women's singles matches.

In the women's doubles, Pauline Betz, national women's singles champion, teamed with Gloria Thompson of St. Louis to beat Mrs. Edward Beach and Mrs. Douglas Warner of Cincinnati, 6—4, 6—3. Catherine Wolf of Elkhart, Ind., and Mary Donnalley of Forest Hills defeated Elaine Passow of Chicago and Monica Nolan of Cincinnati, 6—4, 4—6, 6—0.

Shirley Fry of Akron, Ohio, and Nancy Corbett of Chicago won from Joanne Dunn, Iowa State champion, and Betty Hulbert of Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	34	27	.557
2	Boston	32	29	.525
3	Chicago	27	26	.509
3½	Detroit	30	30	.500
4	New York	28	29	.491
4½	Philadelphia	29	31	.483
5½	Washington	28	32	.467
5½	Cleveland	28	33	.467

Results June 22

Boston 5, Philadelphia 4 (12 inns.).
Philadelphia 3, Boston 2.
Detroit 4, Cleveland 3.
New York 4, Washington 0.
Chicago 10, St. Louis 3.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	39	16	.709
7½	Pittsburgh	31	23	.574
9½	New York	31	27	.534
11	Cincinnati	29	28	.509
12	Brooklyn	29	30	.492
16½	Boston	25	35	.417
16	Philadelphia	22	31	.415
19½	Chicago	17	33	.340

Results June 22

Philadelphia 1, Boston 0 (15 inns.).
Boston 7, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn 10, New York 3.
Pittsburgh 9, Cincinnati 4.
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 4.
St. Louis-Chicago, postponed.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Fox	.325	McBride	.240
Doerr	.322	Newsome	.230
Johnson	.317	Metkovich	.222
Wagner	.269	Culberson	.222
Tabor	.266	Conroy	.176
Partee	.264	Lake	.133
Cronin	.252	Lazor	.071
Bucher	.241		

Braves

Wright	.444	Ross	.233
Holmes	.312	Workman	.222
Ryan	.291	Etchison	.188
Klutts	.276	Hofferth	.185
Masi	.271	Wietelmann	.174
Phillips	.265	Sandlock	.083
Nieman	.262	Huston	.000
Macon	.242		

B A S E B A L L

Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2 P. M.

RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON

Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub. 2195
Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 0331

Miss Rosenquest In College Net Quarter-Finals

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 23 (AP)—Second-seeded Betty Rosenquest, of Rollins College, met Joan Wheeler, of Temple University, today in a quarter-final match of the women's eastern intercollegiate tennis tournament.

In another singles quarter-final, Louise Oslin, of the University of Georgia, was pitted against Constance Clifton, of Rollins.

In the men's eastern intercollegiate tournament, first seeded Frederick C. Prior, of Princeton, was to play Henri Salaun, of Wesleyan, today in a semifinal. In another, Lieut. David P. Wood, Jr., of West Point, second seeded, was matched against Chadwick Johnson, of Princeton.

First-seeded Doris Hart, of Barry College, Miami, defeated Peggy Welch, of Rollins, 6-0, 6-2, yesterday in a quarter-final. Lillian Lopaus, of Rollins, third-seeded player, defeated Jean Rockey, of Duke University, 6-4, 6-2.

In the women's doubles, the Rollins team of Miss Clifton and Miss Welch defeated Marie Farrell and Florence Wurts, of New Jersey College for Women, in two love sets and then won a semifinal 6-1, 6-2, against the Temple team of Miss Wheeler and Alice Putnam.

The Temple team previously had eliminated Barbara and Janet Schwab, of Western College, Oxford, Ohio, 6—3, 7—5.

Rollins's other doubles team of Miss Lopaus and Miss Rosenquest beat Miss Rockey and Jane Ammerman, of Duke, 6—2, 6—0. Priscilla Nelson and Shirley Ann Keopka, of Mt. Holyoke College, won by default over Ruth Eddy and Jeanette Levine, of Pembroke College. Then Miss Lopaus and Miss Rosenquest scored a 6—2, 6—2 victory over Miss Nelson and Miss Keopka.

In the men's singles, Salaun defeated Henry H. Burnett, of West Point, 6—1, 6—1. Earlier in the day, Salaun eliminated Charles E. Villanueva, of Duke, 6—1, 6—0. In an all-Princeton singles match, Johnson defeated James J. Dougherty 6—3, 6—3. Dougherty won two love sets from Edward L. Slater, of Harvard. Lieutenant Wood eliminated Alvin M. Zucker, of Columbia, in a love match.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results June 22

International League
Jersey City 4-1, Toronto 2-3.
Baltimore 6, Buffalo 1.
Syracuse 7, Rochester 6.
Newark at Montreal, rain.

Eastern League
Binghamton 2-0, Wilkes-Barre 1-1.
Scranton 3, Utica 0.
Williamsport 6-8, Hartford 1-7.
Albany 8-2, Elmira 3-3.

Southern Association
Birmingham 11-2, Chattanooga 3-4.
Nashville 12, Memphis 8.
New Orleans 9, Atlanta 8.
Little Rock 6, Knoxville 4.

American Association
Minneapolis 9, Toledo 2.
Columbus 3, St. Paul 2.
Louisville 11, Kansas City 1.
Milwaukee at Indianapolis, wet grounds.

Pacific Coast League
San Francisco 5, Sacramento 3.
Oakland 7, Seattle 3.

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada
(Continued)

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Top wages; 48-Hour week; Food Center, 10 Harvard Square, Brookline, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AAF MAJOR, HONORABLY DISCHARGED; Christian Scientist; fifteen years' flying experience; certificated pilot and ground instructor with seven ratings; engineering background; author, lecturer; desires permanent aviation position requiring initiative and reliability; excellent references. Write Box D-106, 1013 National Press Bldg., Washington 4, D. C.

ASSISTANT TO CONVALESCENT (Protestant) full or part time. Write Box W-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ACCOUNTANTS

Remote Control Bookkeeping and Tax Service
for the smaller business firms, by reputable accountants and tax consultants; financial statements rendered monthly; $3 and upward weekly. Ask for full information—TODAY!
George W. Derby Company
142 Main Street, Brockton 22, Mass.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Storm Windows comb. Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, BIGelow 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BEAUTY SHOPS

EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Rialto Theatre. All lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7322.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER OO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. (RO. 0302)

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St. Ken. 0848. Opp. Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

DOGS FOR SALE

IRISH SETTERS by national field champion Paul's Andy out of Brown's Tela; lovely healthy puppies; 5 males, 1 female; priced at $50 and up. Mrs. Phillip P. Brown, 86 Greenleaf Street, Quincy, Mass., Qra. 7328.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

WEST CONNECTICUT — Few pieces of antique furniture, china, miscellaneous. Seen preferably July 6th-11th, A-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY, 109 Warren Street, Boston. Hig. 1016.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

NEW floors laid, surfaced and finished; old floors resurfaced and finished; latest methods; serving Greater Boston.
YOUNG & LISTER
Melrose 1849

INVISIBLE MENDING

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE
Moth Holes, Tears, etc. Rewoven. Little Bldg., R. 36, Boston. Lib. 7806

JEWELERS

WE PURCHASE OLD GOLD AND SILVER
BUY WAR BONDS
WIDMER, OF 31 WEST STREET, BOSTON

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Mental Health at its office Room 701, 100 Nashua St., Boston, until 2 o'clock P. M., Eastern War Time, Tuesday, July 11, 1944, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done is at the Medfield State Hospital, P. O. Harding, Mass., and is under two separate contracts as follows: (1) Furnishing and installing complete one electric freight elevator; (2) altering and enlarging present elevator shaftway. Charge for each set of plans and specifications is $5.00 which amount is returnable to all but the successful bidder upon return of the plans and specifications. Proposal guarantee with each bid shall consist of a certified check, cash, or certificate of deposit issued by a responsible bank or trust company for One hundred ($100.00) dollars payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A security bond will be required with each contract. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals or any item in any proposal.
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
By Clifton T. Perkins, M. D., Commissioner

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

CAPABLE Middle Western representative with refined Chicago Loop office solicits a line for immediate development and expansion. Henry Herrmann, 30 W. Washington, Chicago 2.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5 and up (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821. New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH For Solid Silverware, Gold Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Coins
S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

ORGANS FOR SALE

SMALL portable organ, "Billhorn," useful in summer camps. Address Mrs. G. A. Lillard, c/o Mrs. John Lancaster, Aucoot Road, Matlanoiett, Mass.

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES EXTERMINATED—Guaranteed to rid your place of roaches, bedbugs, vermin. Sanitary Ext. Co., Com. 7878 (Boston).

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, ROOM 2
OPPOSITE SYMPHONY HALL, BOSTON
Business and personal letters typed and composed; will use your own stationery if you bring it; manuscripts expedited; envelopes addressed; reasonable rates. Call Commonwealth 5390.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME
Transient, permanent, for rest or study; elderly people welcome; attention if desired. Hollis 7, N. Y. No. 5-9484.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE —GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8620.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

ORIENTAL RUGS Carefully Cleaned and Repaired. Ken. 7755
MOUSTAPHA AVIGDOR, 120 Newbury St., Boston

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Repaired, Cleaned. All Makes. Han. 3131
ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St., Boston

UPHOLSTERING

UPHOLSTERING, furniture polishing, repairing; upholstered furniture cleaned; work in homes. Horowitz, 35-40 82 St., Jackson Hts., N. Y. No. 8-2788.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, Bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1616, N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

ALLSTON

YOUNG'S MILLINERY
"Hats of Distinction"
Accessories and Sportswear
Shar Loo Slips
Fancy Hairdos
(feathers, flowers, snoods)
COSTUME JEWELRY
CORDÉ BAGS
Open Evenings 188 Harvard Avenue

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 6:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DU PONT
SPEED-EASY
WALL FINISH
DUPONT PAINT SERVICE STORE
1019 Comonwealth Avenue

BOSTON—Dorchester

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
BUY WAR BONDS
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

TALbot 7980 PAPERHANGING
GILBERT & SON
Painters and Decorators
66 West Street Randolph, Mass.

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
173 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060
A Service for Every Household

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Help serve your country. Sign up at the WAC Trailer, *in front of*
Fraser's
THIS WEEK!!

Buy More Than Before in the 5TH WAR LOAN
Buy Furniture at
ATHERTON'S
41 Centre St., Brockton 35, Mass.

Storey & Co
Buy More Than Before in the 5TH WAR LOAN
128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON 22, MASS.

Back the Attack—Buy More Than Before
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
619 Main Street, Brockton 43, Mass.
Opposite Forest Avenue

It's "Zero Hour" on the Home Front, Too!
DURAND'S
12 Main Street, Brockton 9, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 6:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Barnaby Florists
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.
FLOWERS for Every Occasion
Unusual Assortment of GREETING CARDS
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Telegraphed
710 Washington Street ASP. 5004

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Good Food
By Expert Chefs
Our chefs are famous for their utterly delectable dishes and varied interesting menus.
Cafe de Paris
165 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BOSTON
299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE

Sharaf's
Country Style
RESTAURANT
Opposite The Christian Science Pub. Soc.
187 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
OTHER LOCATIONS THRUOUT BOSTON

STEUBEN'S
—DUTCH ROOM—
GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
114 BOYLSTON ST.

Boston's Quaintest Eating Place
CARVER HOUSE
LUNCHEONS and DINNERS by CHEF THEMO
12 CARVER STREET

ALLSTON, MASS.

Audrey Lee
Doughnut & Sandwich Shop
Home Cooking a Specialty
Delicious Doughnuts
LUNCHEON SPECIALS 45c
HOT EVENING DINNERS, 45c to 75c
Open 8:30 to 6:30 p. m. (Closed Mon.)
168 Harvard Avenue Allston

HINGHAM, MASS.

THE BLACK HORSE INN
Route 3A—18 Miles South of Boston
For Reservation Tel. Hin. 1181
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
Let our delightful garden and usual good food refresh you.

MALDEN, MASS.

The New
KERNWOOD RESTAURANT
Now Open at Its New Location
7-9 DARTMOUTH ST.
Fine Food
Popular Prices

NORWOOD, MASS.

Vega Swedish Restaurants INC.
ROUTE 1—NORWOOD, MASS.
Finest Swedish Quality
Complete Swedish Atmosphere
CATERING

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE (Continued)

BROOKLINE TRUST COMPANY
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Kirkland 0008. Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAZOLA *Salad Oil*
EGAN'S MARKET
221 Concord Avenue
KIR. 9300

KENNEY'S JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELRY and GIFT SHOP
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
844 Mass. Avenue Phone Tro. 3636

Mrs. Mary Whitehouse
formerly of Marion Noble's Inc. New York City
will continue as manager of
The Beauty Salon
at 36 Church St., Cambridge
under new ownership
Formerly known as Andes
TRO. 4983

CONCORD

CALL ACTON 202
Bursaw Gas & Oil Co.
For
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
BURNER SERVICE

PLAY SHOES
NOT RATIONED
"Sandler" ropesters, brown, red, white $3.98
"Williams," red, black, white $3.45
"Sandler" misses' ropesters, white, navy $3.15
(Sizes 12½—3)
These shoes will give satisfactory wear.
J. P. NOURSE, INC.
43 MAIN STREET, CONCORD, MASS.

DEDHAM

FISHER DAIRY
EST. 1861
TEL. DED. 1401
Grade A Milk and Cream

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160. 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST TEL. 740

—For Wedding Gifts—
FOSTORIA GLASS
WEDGWOOD CHINA
DOOR CHIMES
Service Electric & Supply Co., Inc.
23 NEWTON PLACE TEL. 2748

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

F. A. Lane Company
SUMMER SUITS
Sport Coats and various Leisure Garments.
Arrow Shirts
Interwoven and Holeproof Hose
Liberal stocks from which to choose.
530 MAIN STREET

MID-SUMMER MILLINERY
A Large Assortment of Whites, Natural Color, or Panamas in all styles and headsizes.
Priced 2.98 and up.
SPILLANE MILLINERY
550 Main Street

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
MILK
Regular—Grade A—
Homogenized
Eggs—Cream
Cream Cheese
Cottage Cheese
Deliveries Every Other Day Tel. 630

YES
We have Spode Dinnerware and Lenox Dinnerware
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
350 MAIN STREET

W. E. PUTNEY, Inc.
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

FRAMINGHAM

RAY FIELDS
Clearance Sale
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
NEW WHITE DRESSES
FOR GRADUATION

MASSACHUSETTS

FRAMINGHAM (Continued)

DAVID A. ROBERTSON
Est. 1892
WATCHES, DIAMONDS
SILVERWARE
Irving Square

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
The Department Store of the North Shore
GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
1885 COMPANY 1944

GREENFIELD

CLARK HARDWARE CO.
Seeds, Fertilizer and Garden Tools
289 MAIN STREET

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 962-R daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE HAVE LUGGAGE

Leather and Airplane
Two-Suiters
Limited Quantity
W. H. CRANTON TIRE CO.
14 Water Street Tel. 248

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack Street Tel. 5472

HINGHAM

SOUTH SHORE COAL CO.
Dealers in
COAL and HEATING OILS
Tel. Hin. 0530 Hingham, Mass.

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

A. T. GALLUP, Inc.
Men's Clothing
302 High Street

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

Where Cleansing Is an Art
CRAFT CLEANSERS
1700 Mass. Ave.
Lexington, Mass.

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

LOWELL

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
COME ON
Double the Attack
Buy Double War Bonds NOW

IF IT'S NEW
It's at
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

LYNN

NASHUA PLAID BLANKETS
25% Wool—75% Cotton. Thick, lofty weave suitable for camp or beach houses. Rose, blue, green and rust.
$5.98 Pair
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone LY 2-3737

DU PONT DUCO
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
DUPONT PAINT SERVICE STORE
162 Market Street

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Ly 2-3400
Use the RED ARROW FLEET when you roll

Youth World
Serving the South of Lynn
247 UNION STREET
Complete Children's Outfitters Specializing in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

ADAM HATS — Sailors $1.69, $2.95; Soft Straws $1.95 to $3.45; Panamas $5.00, $6.00; Lightweight Felts $3.45 to $7.50
M. A. Roberts Men's Wear
128 Munroe St., cor. Washington St.

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BACK THE INVASION—
5th WAR LOAN
Buy MORE War Bonds
F. N. JOSLIN CO.

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant Street
Quincy, 1233 Hancock Street
Arlington, 663 Mass. Avenue
Waltham, 433 Moody Street

5th WAR LOAN
It's for Invasion! For Victory! For Your Boy!
MIDDLESEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
Cambridge Everett Malden Stoneham

MEDFORD

Sinclair Hardware, Inc.
Builders' and Painters' Supplies
Mowers Sharpened Keys Made
Kitchenware, Seeds, Fertilizers, Garden Implements
10 SALEM ST. Phone MYStic 2384
JAMES V. BOYCE RICHARD T. SMITH

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Melrose 3746-M. Hours: 12 to 2 p. m. Monday thru Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel 4500

The GARDEN SHOP
GOSS FUELS, Inc.
FEED Victory Gardens with AGRICO
158 Essex St. Melrose 0794
AGRICO
The Nation's Leading Fertilizer

HIGHLANDS MARKET
It is a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Mel. 3638 441 Franklin St.

NEW BEDFORD

5th WAR LOAN
OLSON AND APPLEBY
Builders
Carpentry, Masonry Repairing

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass
Furnish Your
MILK, CREAM and ICE CREAM
Serving Room, So. Dartmouth, Open Daily 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
BUY MORE THAN BEFORE in the 5th WAR LOAN

M. J. LEAHY CO.
572-76 Pleasant Street New Bedford
BACK THE ATTACK—BUY MORE THAN BEFORE
IT'S FOR INVASION! FOR VICTORY! FOR YOUR BOY!

M. C. SWIFT & SON
201 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.
5th WAR LOAN
BACK THE ATTACK—BUY MORE THAN BEFORE

WING'S
790 PURCHASE STREET
Get a COOLERATOR Ice Refrigerator Now
There will be no electric refrigerators released this year; but this ice box will please you. It keeps a 42° temperature.
ONLY $72.25

TABER'S INC.
254-258 UNION STREET
Central Market and Grocery
IT'S FOR INVASION! FOR VICTORY! FOR YOUR BOY!

5th WAR LOAN
NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET
Fight by His Side

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

5th WAR LOAN
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Licensed Sanitone Cleaners
Cleaners and Dyers the Sanitone Way
512 Pleasant St. Dial 57803 or 57804

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
A. H. BENNETT, Prop.
Cleaners and Dyers
With a reputation for good work and service since 1886
Plant at 45 Hunter St.
Store, 690 Pleasant St.
Also Main St. at Falmouth, Mass.

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 6626
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLINTKOTE PROTECTION
SHINGLES
Roll Roofing
Flag Stone
Insulating Materials
Lumber and Paint
OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 4 P. M.
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Avenue Big. 7997

Now's the Time to Get Your
FERTILIZERS, SEEDS and GARDEN TOOLS
for That Victory Garden
MOORE & MOORE, Inc.
HARDWARE—KITCHENWARE
361 Centre Street BIGelow 8072

KALISTENIKS SHOES
For Comfort For You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON'S
In the Centre of Newton Centre
843 Beacon Street

Joan Kenley
Blouses you see on pretty girls the nation over. We have them here in the styles you love.
$2.95 to $4.95
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

NEWTONVILLE

Ruane Flowers
77 Walnut Street BIGelow 0600

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE (Continued)

COME AND SEE SHOP

For the June Bride
Starter Sets in "Garden Flowers" and "Tulip" in Stangl, English china in the cool "Green Dawn," "Chanticleer" in typical French vivacity!
A Few Old World Treasures, Rare and Choice—Others New and Gracious.

PITTSFIELD

Wear
WALK-OVERS
for
STYLE and COMFORT
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Wendell Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Wm. Langley
37 WEST ST. DIAL 7022

Skilsaw Electric Tools
Budgit Hoists — American Reductions — Gates V Belt Drives—Westinghouse Lamps —Minneapolis Honeywell Controls.
ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors 63 Eagle St.

Lab-Tested MILK
at no extra cost
Pittsfield Milk Exchange
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR TIRES
Our Modern
Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 8255 631 NORTH STREET

BESSE-CLARKE
The Store for Men and Boys
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
STETSON—Hats—MALLORY
Florsheim and Wright Arch Preserver Shoes
Van Heusen Shirts—Interwoven Socks
273 North Street Tel. 7361

SHALETT CLEANERS and DYERS—
'Have Them Cleaned Right'
702 North Street
Tel. 5475

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9712. Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
WESTLAND'S
1555 Hancock Street PRE. 1133

Come to our store for Paints, Wall Paper, Artists' Supplies and Gifts
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
1592 Hancock St. Hermann A. Sturn, Mgr.

VISIT
Ruth Peterson's Gift Shop
Gifts — Glass — Antiques and Furniture
725-35 Quincy Shore Blvd. PRE. 2559

'blue coal'
New England Coke
Fuel Oils
RALPH COAL COMPANY
33 WESTON AVE., WOLLASTON, MASS.
PREsident 0837

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL · COKE · LUMBER
Phone 0126, Reading, Mass.

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1366

SALEM

Clark & Friend
225 Essex Street
Arbiters of Fashion
Men's and Women's Clothing

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 8799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DAVIS SQ. HARDWARE CO.
5th WAR LOAN
Paints · Wall Paper
Floor Coverings
Electrical and Plumbing Supplies
21 HOLLAND ST. PRO. 1121

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1117, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 528 SUMNER AVE.
144 MAIN ST., I. B. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

for EXCLUSIVE GIFTS, visit
Daphne Shop
Bosse System Building
1490 Main Street
Springfield 3, Massachusetts

COME TO OUR STORE FOR
Kem-Tone MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
Bridge and Dwight Streets

Schultz INCORPORATED
Superior Cold Wave from $10.00
Schultz Beauty Salon
31 HILLMAN STREET
Opposite Highland Hotel, with special parking space in the rear of the building free of charge to our patrons.

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

TIRES
Goodyear—Diamond—Seiberling
EXIDE BATTERIES BICYCLES
GIFT ITEMS LAMPS
CHAS. BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street, Near State Street

THE HOMESTEAD
Luncheon $1.10 to $1.25
Tea 60c to 85c
Dinner $1.50 to $2.25
Delightful Colonial Farm
Belchertown Road Route 21
Ludlow, Mass. Phone 405

After 5 P. M. every afternoon we can be reached on the phone 7-0135
Croft Flowers
393 Dwight Street

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

HENLEY CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes
429 Moody St. Wal. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

WATERTOWN

FRESH SEA FOOD
is timely
for thrifty summer menus
See our wide variety
FRESH EVERY MORNING
Direct from the Boston Pier
Star Market Co.
24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Big. 8400
304 Walnut St., Newtonville Big. 8400
533 Washington St., Wellesley Wel. 2820
401 Highland Ave., Davis Sq., Somerville

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	A	R	R	I	S	H				
		T	H	U	L	E				
C		O	B	I		D				
U	T		E	A	S	E				
B	R	A	N	D	O	N				
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"You mean to say you bought a horse and didn't get any directions with it?"

Today's Quotation

There is a day of sunny rest
For every dark and troubled night;
And grief may bide an evening guest,
But joy shall come with early light.

—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

In Lighter Vein

Took the Trick

It was a country railway station, and the village was about a mile away.

A traveler who was making a call in the village asked if he might leave his box there while he was away. The porter said: "Certainly, sir. But you had better put a label on it."

The traveler said he was afraid he had not got one, but after searching for some time in his pockets he produced an old pack of playing cards, and said: "Here, stick this king of hearts on."

About an hour later he returned and met the porter, who was grinning and chuckling. The traveler asked him what was the joke, and the man replied:

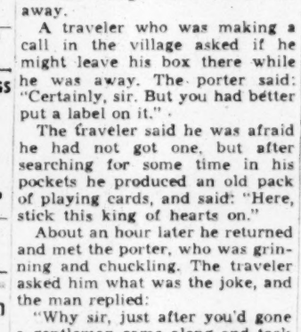
"Why sir, just after you'd gone a gentleman came along and took an ace of hearts out of his pocket. He put it on top of your king and went off with your box."—Exchange.

Change Needed

The six-year-old was seated at the breakfast table one morning, when, as usual, eggs were served. The little tot surveyed them for a moment and solemnly said: "I wish to goodness hens would lay something besides eggs."—Grit.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Paintings of what American artist are noted for their rich blues?
7—Northernmost part of habitable world was called what by ancients?
9—Japanese sash.
11—What was first note in Guido's musical scale?
13—Comfort.
15—What is second largest city of Manitoba, Canada?
16—Frosty.
17—Before.
19—The fictional D'Artagnan would be adept in what sport?
22—Who is famed for his books of nonsense verse?
23—Upon.
24—Pedal digit.
26—The water arum is what?
28—From what wild duck are our domestic ducks descended?

Down
2—Near.
3—What Greek letter is equivalent to English "r"?
4—What Flemish artist painted "The Rainbow Landscape"?
5—What is a Greek epic of Homer?
6—If you were in Medellin, Colombia, in what direction would you travel to reach Bogota (abbr.)?
8—Young of the tiger is what?
10—Lair.
12—Reno, Nev., is on what river?
14—What is the highest pitched human voice?
18—What is a spiral part or ornament of furniture, etc.?
19—Insect.
20—What is a city of northeastern Brazil?
21—What is an antelope of South Africa?
25—Highest note of the gamut.
6—Symbol for calcium is what?
27—Adjective suffix.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Brevities

Our fighting men down under report a native tree which bears a fruit like the cantaloupe but as hard as iron. Probably a cantaloupe.—Detroit News.

In the post-war world, we will be beating tanks into statues to adorn the public square.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Shutterless Motion Picture Camera Can Take 8,000 Pictures a Second?

A new type of motion picture camera capable of taking 1,000 pictures (or "frames") a second in full color, and up to 8,000 frames a second in black and white, has been developed by Bell Telephone Laboratories.

An idea of the amazing speed of this special camera may be gained from the fact that ordinary movies are photographed at a rate of 16 frames a second. To obtain 8,000 frames a second exposures of but 33/1,000,000 seconds are required and the film must zip through the camera at a 70-mile-an-hour clip.

In ordinary movie cameras, the film stops for each frame and a revolving shutter permits a brief exposure of the film while it is at rest. To avoid the obvious mechanical problems which would be involved in an attempt to develop really high-speed movie photography through such a stop, expose, and go system, the designers of Fastax (as the new research camera is called) employ a continuous film drive which is synchronized with a revolving prism which serves in place of the familiar shutter in other cameras.

As the film glides swiftly past the shutterless lens, the revolving prism transmits and bends successive images of the object being photographed in such fashion that for an almost incredibly brief fraction of a second each image falls on its precise place on the film strip and is registered by the light-sensitive emulsion.

Because of the extreme briefness of the exposures, the subject to be photographed ordinarily is continuously illuminated by lights of high intensity. This also is a factor behind the limit on the number of frames per second that can be exposed in obtained full color pictures, because of the filters through which the light must pass before it reaches the film.

With this high-speed research camera, the motion of rapid mechanical and electrical processes and operations can be projected in slow motion, thus making possible a close study of hitherto unseen details of the phenomena photographed.—W. P. Keasbey.

Wide World

Merchant Mariner

Every man in the American merchant marine gets one of these synthetic rubber suits. It's already credited with saving thousands of lives. The outfit goes on over everything, including a life belt. The wearer is protected against cold, fire, wetting, wind, and the inside space is big enough to hold food and water. The suit weighs 11½ pounds and has weighted feet for proper balance. With a little training men get into it in one minute.

"Rag Pickers"

Beverly Hills, Calif.

Another consignment of attractive dresses for needy little girls whose fathers are in war service was forwarded yesterday by "The Rag Pickers," humanitarian group of 12 Beverly Hills women, for delivery to the American Red Cross.

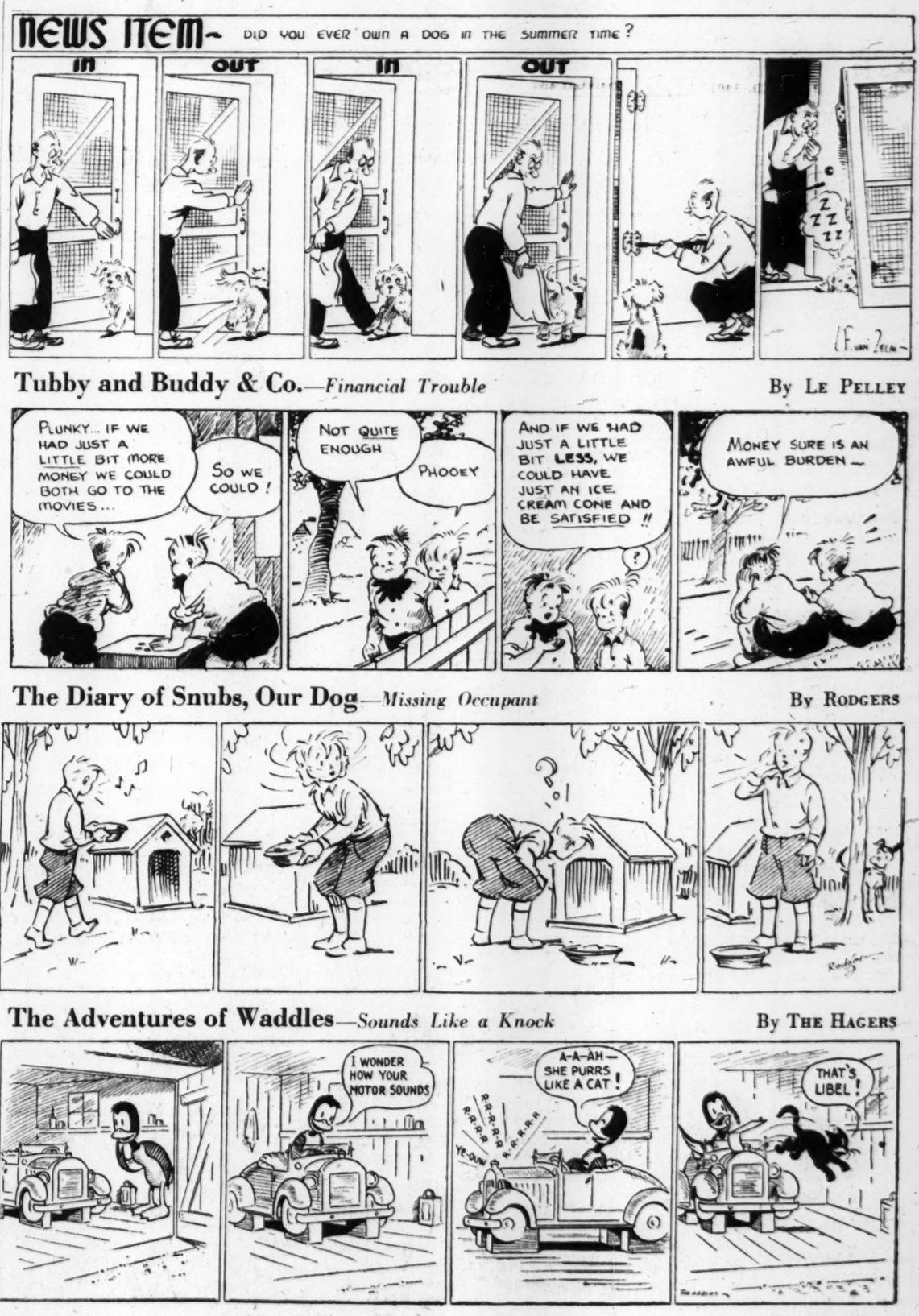
Meeting twice a week, this group of women have worked together since before Pearl Harbor, and are ready to begin work on another lot of dresses for the same purpose.

Tune In on Tokyo

Los Angeles

Students at the Montebello High School have assembled a shortwave radio set and use their classroom as a listening post for Tokyo broadcasts. Messages from war prisoners are transcribed and mailed to relatives.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Keziah


NEWS ITEM— DID YOU EVER OWN A DOG IN THE SUMMER TIME?
IN
OUT
IN
OUT
Z Z Z Z Z
LE PELLEY
PLUNKY... IF WE HAD JUST A LITTLE BIT MORE MONEY WE COULD BOTH GO TO THE MOVIES...
SO WE COULD!
NOT QUITE ENOUGH
PHOOEY
AND IF WE HAD JUST A LITTLE BIT LESS, WE COULD HAVE JUST AN ICE CREAM CONE AND BE SATISFIED!!
MONEY SURE IS AN AWFUL BURDEN—
I WONDER HOW YOUR MOTOR SOUNDS
A-A-AH— SHE PURRS LIKE A CAT!
R-R-R-R
R-R-R-R
YE-OW!
THAT'S LIBEL!
RODGERS

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Financial Trouble* — By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Missing Occupant* — By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Sounds Like a Knock* — By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Lesson for Tokyo

The physical damage inflicted on the Japanese Navy in the air attacks between the Marianas and the Philippines accounts for only part of the Navy's gratification over the outcome. It demonstrated that the Japanese lack sea power to prevent American landings even in the inner ring of their bases, with the besieged garrisons unable to call on Tokyo for succor.

This was illustrated more conclusively than is generally realized, for the segment of the Japanese Navy sent against U. S. forces at Saipan was probably calculated to be superior in strength. In the Navy the organization of a fighting force begins with units, expands into groups and groups are in turn organized into task forces. The enlargement of this is the task fleet.

For nearly a week the Japanese had an opportunity to study the composition and strength of the U. S. task fleet attacking Saipan. The fleet they decided to risk against the American forces was, it can be assumed, superior in Nipponese eyes. And four or more battleships, with an equal number of carriers and a host of supporting vessels, is no puny fleet in any navy.

Precisely what the enemy ran into we, of course, do not know, but that the American Navy now has nearly 100 carriers available in the Pacific is a published fact; that the American Navy uses more than 1,000 carrier-based planes in some of its Pacific strikes is also known.

It would appear that the Japanese launched between 400 and 500 planes at the American ships and land forces at Saipan. At least 350 were immediately lost. This left the Japanese task fleet without adequate air cover and the American carrier planes lashed back. The range was extreme, and the main body of the enemy fleet slipped away after being damaged to an extent that we have no way of assessing.

But it did not escape to its lair in Formosa without learning that the Pacific is rapidly becoming an American lake, and that the day is nearing when the Grand Fleet must fight to keep its lifelines to the south open, or let Japan be economically strangled at home even while its armies are on distant excursions in China and Burma.

High Twelve

This is high noon of the year. Days are longest, nights are shortest, sun is highest in the Northern Hemisphere. Corn is knee high down South. New England potatoes are readying to blossom. The penetrating aroma of clover and timothy hovers over meadows.

In the early daylight hours, jeweled dew lies on grass and garden. Soil which will be dry and tan-colored by midmorning looks brown and moist as smoke-gray banks of mist vanish before the sun's advancing rays. After the dawn's burst of birds' songs, one hears little music. Of course, the gray catbirds call and mimic from the shrubbery around the garden, and the chewink, gay troubadour in rufous red and black uniform, ejaculates at regular intervals. Barn swallows swoop and bank; kingbirds dart from their watch stations in furious pursuit of high-flying insects. Occasionally a bob-white calls from the field or a cock pheasant challenges from the edge of the woods.

Over field and meadow and woodland is the feeling of growth and fulfillment. Cows lie under the pasture elms at noonday; the whirr-r-r of the mowing machine's cutter bar is heard in the land. Crops are in and on their way to fruition. Haying has begun. It's high twelve o' the year.

Home-Front Battle

Invasion, rationing, postwar planning, and Tokyo bombings have combined to keep off the front pages what is probably the closest eight-club baseball race in the history of the major leagues.

Clinging by their very eyelashes to first place, the St. Louis Browns are making their strongest bid for the club's first American League pennant. But fighting with them are not only the second-place Boston Red Sox, but virtually every other club. Only five and a half games separate league leaders and the team in the cellar. St. Louis teams top both big leagues!

Is it any wonder the GI's in Europe, Africa, and the isles of the Pacific ask for the ball scores on the radio? And imagine the excited state of a baseball fan from St. Louis 3,000 miles away!

Good Sense, Good Politics

Governor Sewell's demand that Republican leaders nail down a stalwart plank on postwar security measures in their 1944 platform will be welcomed by all Americans who look for signs of up-to-date leadership. It will also be hailed by many Republican voters who see in the Maine Governor's proposal an opportunity to pick up a ball which the Democrats seem about to fumble.

The Maine Governor is urging that his party adopt a "daring" attitude toward the peace. He would have Republicans pledge themselves to an international organization backed by force, though he recognizes that the peace problem also demands liberalized economic policies and a spreading of moral benefits among all peoples.

To the end of organizing force for the support of international justice, Governor Sewell would move out ahead of any program so far indicated by the Roosevelt Administration. He would have Republicans face squarely the need of pooling some aspects of national sovereignty, a question on which President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull take a much more conservative line.

One of the strategic campaign problems before Republican leaders is how to meet the Democrats on their strongest front, that of foreign policy. For this purpose Governor Sewell's proposal appears to be good politics. Moreover, if backed by sincere efforts it could identify party interest with the best interest of the Nation and the world.

Service Men and Strikers

The ironic letter of the crew of the seaplane tender, U.S.S. Coos Bay, to the Associated Press, enclosing $412 "to help pay the wage increase that money-hungry strikers are demanding," was based on a misapprehension. No wage dispute was involved. But the facts make the walkout of 15,000 aircraft workers in the Wright plant at Cincinnati a still more deplorable act. The workers quit their jobs because seven Negroes had been transferred to a department heretofore operated by white workers.

It would have been understandable, where much labor is drawn from the South, had a handful of men working with the seven Negroes walked out. But why should 15,000 lay down their tools and thus cripple war production?

That is what the sailors would like to know. That is what the GI's in Italy, Normandy, and Burma want to know. The average man in uniform, risking his life, undergoing all sorts of hardships, doing without any sort of luxury, and getting along on a short wage, cannot comprehend the attitude of the highly-paid striker. The serviceman knows the war worker is getting more money—and spending more—than he ever did before. He knows the war worker usually has a car and extra gasoline, often is a supporter of the racetracks, and is buying and putting away war bonds. He believes strikers in war plants are deliberately letting him down.

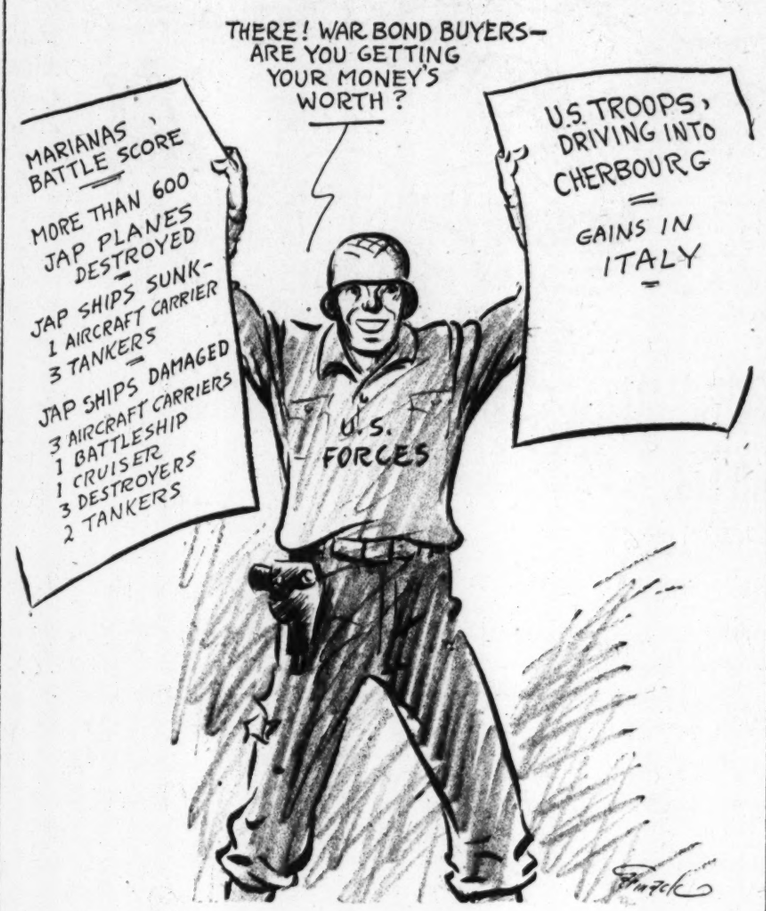
Not all workers are so thoughtless, and American soldiers and sailors should be reassured. Many thousands have never gone on strike. In the Wright case at Cincinnati, union men seemed to have formed a minority of those who walked out. Union leaders say they ordered their members back to work and that 240 who refused lost their jobs. Only a few days ago, a union with a grievance at an aircraft plant in Fort Worth, Texas, withdrew its petition for a strike vote in order that their vital war work could go on. America needs more unions like that one.

The Coos Bay crew's letter should give point to the warnings of leaders like R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, that the union cause is earning public disfavor because of wartime strikes.

Is everyone using his 25 pounds of canning sugar for canning? Or is this merely a Government subterfuge which permits rationing to continue—and unfortunately encourages dishonesty?

Commentary on the labor situation: Our favorite lunchroom had to serve pie made from canned apples because it couldn't get anyone to peel and core fresh ones.

Bargain Days



The Friend of Keats

The Bookshelf

Everyone knows of Joseph Severn that he accompanied John Keats on his journey to Italy towards the close of 1820 and was his faithful companion and attendant during the last months of his life. Many years later, towards the end of his own long life, Severn, while expressing the realization that he had failed to accomplish anything notable as a painter, predicted that he would be remembered as "the friend of Keats." In that capacity he made himself safe from oblivion.

But, as Miss Lowell protested strongly in her biography of the poet, there has always been something of a false emphasis, and to that false emphasis Severn himself contributed. For he was not a member of Keats' most intimate circle of friends and he was closely associated with him only during the months in Rome. There is no doubt that he loved and admired the poet; but there is equally no doubt that in after years he exploited to some degree the fame that attached to him because of this one outstanding incident in his career. Not that he is to be blamed for so doing; the part he played was one to be proud of and he did not conceal his pride.

* * *

But Severn lived for half a century after those famous, pathetic days in the house at the foot of the Spanish Steps; and he came into contact with many celebrated people. Artists and men of letters who came to Rome sought him out, albeit often rather for Keats' sake than his own, though he was a pleasant and gay companion. The story of his life gives us glimpses of Hunt and Landor and Scott, Gladstone and Ruskin. One of his sons married Ruskin's niece.

His present biographer is the wife of one of his grandchildren. This connection has naturally roused Lady Birkenhead's interest and AGAINST OBLIVION; THE LIFE OF JOSEPH SEVERN, by Sheila, Countess of Birkenhead (New York: Macmillan. $3), is the result of that interest. A good deal of the material in it was already available in William Sharp's "Life and Letters of Joseph Severn" (1892); but she has been able to use hitherto unpublished letters now in the Keats Museum at Hampstead. Some of these were known to Sharp and others were used by Professor Ifor Evans in an article which appeared a decade ago; but there were worth-while things to be gleaned.

* * *

The freshest part of the new biography has to do with the years in London, following Severn's long sojourn in Italy and before his return to that country as British Consul in Rome. The London period was a difficult time, for Severn had outlived the passing vogue for his paintings, he had children to educate, and though cheerful as always, he was in pretty low water. At this time his daughter, Mary, who had inherited something of her father's slender talent, helped to keep the household together by painting portraits.

The appointment as British Consul took Severn back to Rome in 1861; and there he resided during the eventful decade which culminated in the establishment of the city as the capital of United Italy. After his retirement from office Severn passed his last years in Rome.

An attractive personality and a life from which he extracted interesting experiences of men and affairs do not obscure the fact that the only really significant consideration regarding Severn remains that he was "the friend of Keats." Lady Birkenhead has done her best for the long aftermath of that friendship, but she cannot make it important or anything much more than pleasant, gossipy anecdote. Her book, though written in a form and style approximating to the novel, is carefully documented and obviously trustworthy.

S. C. C.

A Frenchman's Right

The Wide Horizon

By Norton Webb

Underlying General de Gaulle's *intransigeance* in relation to his insistence on nothing less than the exercise of full French sovereignty in matters of government, even while Allied armies fight on French soil, is a major, deep-rooted French characteristic that is a solid part of the French way of thinking and living. In taking an uncompromising stand, therefore, General de Gaulle is but echoing the thoughts of most Frenchmen who fully understand what he is doing. For it means to them General de Gaulle is but publicly and vigorously proclaiming the traditional inviolate right of Frenchmen to direct the destiny of their personal lives and nation without interference from an outsider.

How strong this conviction is among the French is proved by its increasing development through many wars, revolts, suffering, for over 150 years since the Revolution that gave it birth. A characteristic showing such vitality and growth until it permeates the whole nation simply cannot be ignored as a factor in relation to the Allied troops now on France's soil. Allied right to govern Frenchmen temporarily on their own soil, even though the "Anglo-Saxons" may be liberators and markedly different from the brutal Nazis, is an issue that must stir deeply the hearts of the French who, through education, culture, and tradition, see in such a move a violation of their dearly bought liberties. The French are proud of this tradition and have no taste to be governed by "foreigners" at any time.

* * *

In this sense the French resistance movement leans to being a state of mental defiance and absolute *intransigeance* against the Nazi usurpers of their patrimony. Any foreign rule is looked on as crushing out the inherent rights of Frenchmen who, do not forget, consider they gave the breath of freedom to Europe and even the world in their more than a century-and-a-half-old Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen.

Were you to sound out any average Frenchman today about Pétain, Laval or the activities of Vichy in general, on the other hand, and he brushed surface feelings aside, he would tell you that quarrels between Leftists and Rightists were a family matter, to be settled by Frenchmen, and traitors to the Republic had always been summarily dealt with since 1789. Action against Pucheu at Algiers by the French Committee of National Liberation, he might add, would show what he meant.

* * *

"Anglo-Saxon" types and methods of government are thoroughly distasteful to Frenchmen who are so non-conformist in such matters as to be completely misunderstood by others. The French Revolution and Republic are sufficient in their traditions to furnish them with precedents for political or any other reforms.

Largely for these same reasons, the people of France have never understood nor wanted to accept the "Anglo-Saxon" conception of self-government. Lastly, the French have always disdained "foreign" critics of their many political parties and individual way of living in general because they hold diversity to be the essence of democracy.

Mirror of World Opinion

Military Item

Our attention has just been called to Army Regulation 40—105, Paragraph 125. It sets up as one reason for the rejection of draftees: "extreme ugliness."

We do not know whether the Army feels that it is not cricket to scare the enemy to death, or whether it feels that there ought to be some solace for those who were brutally short-changed on beauty by callous Nature.

Whatever the reason, never again believe any man who says that armies and wars are devoid of all humane compassion.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

Why U. S. Foreign Policy Reacts Slowly

An Intimate Message From Chicago

By Joseph G. Harrison

A return to the United States after many months gives one a great chance to discover the reasons behind so many things which seem puzzling from a distance.

An example in point is the workings of America's foreign policy. One of the things which most disturbs both Americans and their friends abroad is the slowness with which Washington reacts to major questions on the other continents. Over and over again I've heard persons say that to them it's inconceivable that the United States Government hasn't adopted a stronger or clearer policy on this or that question.

During the months I spent in Egypt, I saw ample evidence that the British, Russians, and even the Provisional French officials of Algiers were closely interested in everything that took place in, say, the Balkans. Any shift in power between Tito's Partisans and Mihailovic's Chetniks in Yugoslavia or between the various guerrilla groups in Greece was immediately reflected in Allied military and diplomatic circles in Cairo—in all, that is, except American. Whereas the slightest shift in the Greek political balance threw the British diplomatic service into high speed, communicating with all the parties concerned and keeping in close touch with the Foreign Office in London, it never seemed to have that effect on the Americans. It was almost as if the Americans were indifferent to what was going on.

* * *

But this was far from being so. The American diplomatic officers whom I knew were no whit less interested in what was happening in their territories than were their allied colleagues. Nor were they either less intelligent or less able. Yet nevertheless the conviction grew in my mind—and fellow newspaper correspondents in the Middle East share my view—that whenever anything important happened the Americans were almost like outsiders looking in.

Having returned to the United States, I hoped to be able to find out to my satisfaction why this condition exists. To my way of thinking, the major obstacle in the path of a clearer and quicker foreign policy for the United States is still the question of physical distance.

It is easy enough to say that, since it is now possible for a plane to go from here to Egypt in two days, distance should no longer be a major factor in international relations. But it still is, very much so. While I was in Cairo, the problems of the Greeks and the Yugoslavs seemed quite close and impelling. But I've noticed that even a short stay in the United States has caused them to recede considerably and has given them the feeling, to use the title of a popular song, of being something "Long Ago and Far Away."

* * *

The few talks which I've had with Washington officials convince me that they, too, have something of the same feeling toward these problems. While I shouldn't like to say that they tend to underrate the importance of the problems facing American diplomacy throughout the world, I do believe that they aren't all of them inclined to look upon them as meriting quick attention.

If it is true that this is the feeling at headquarters, it is hardly surprising that the diplomats on the spot are sometimes discouraged at the slowness with which Washington reacts to their suggestion. And after a certain number of such disappointments, the average diplomat is likely to decide that there is no need for him to become worked up over this or that situation, since he's learned from experience it's unlikely to be regarded with importance in Washington.

It has been suggested that Washington's failure to recognize the urgency of some of these problems may account for the present bad muddle regarding France and Italy. It is argued that only a White House and State Department which didn't fully realize the necessity for mending Franco-American relations would have let things drift so far.

The recent report that London has finally gone ahead alone in an effort to patch things up with General de Gaulle and his followers indicates that the British are fully aware of the dangers which lie ahead. If Washington feels unable to alter its policy toward the French Committee of National Liberation and its leader, it might at least issue a frank statement telling the American people in so many words why this is. If Roosevelt doesn't trust de Gaulle, it would certainly seem as if the time had come to say so openly and forthrightly.

The Dewey Hair and Other Things

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

Shall we tell?

Shall we disclose the important fact we have discovered in this office about the private life of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey?

Or shall we suppress our information until after the Republican National Convention?

It is a hard question of journalistic ethics. But we have decided to tell for the sake of history. Here are the facts:

Our cartoonist brought in a drawing of Governor Dewey the other day.

"Hey!" we said. "That's not right. You've got his hair parted on the right. He parts it on the left."

"That's not so," said the cartoonist. "He parts it on the right."

And he produced a photograph, which, sure enough, showed the part on the right.

But that was not the end. We, too, did some research and sent for all the pictures of Governor Dewey in this newspaper's file. There were 130 of them. In 101, the hair was parted on the right. In 29, it was parted on the left. Very puzzling.

Does the New York Governor switch his part? Have the picture agencies reversed the prints in handling the negatives? There was no evidence of reversing—indeed, much evidence the pictures had not been reversed.

But there was one significant fact. All the pictures showing the part on the right—the unusual side—were prior to 1942. All the pictures showing the part on the traditional left were in 1942 or subsequently.

So the Governor has apparently, and imperceptibly, moved from right to left. A portent? Who knows!

Now that the American forces are swiftly moving out of England, the friends of Anglo-American understanding can breathe again. Every periodical, every returned traveler, has his tales to tell of GI's in Britain. It was certainly the biggest non-combat, non-hostile occupation in history, and in some ways fraught with the dangers of misunderstanding. It was also filled with great opportunity. For upon the impressions our troops bring back of their foreign contacts will much of the pattern of U. S. postwar foreign policy be constructed.

If we are interested in the conclusions of American soldiers, it is certain the British are intensely concerned. That explains the immense self-control and courtesy with which Britain has entertained these millions.

* * *

Harold Nicolson, in his Spectator column, describes meeting two GI's "chewing the cud of homesickness and gazing upon the ruins of the Temple." Letting his missionary Britishism rise above his distaste toward their "chewing at their beastly mastic," he sought to explain the history of the Temple. He got nowhere, beyond finding that the men came from Hattiesburg, Miss., where he had once met a farmer who supposed an Englishman was a European, which to Mr. Nicolson was an unforgivable error.

And so Mr. Nicolson asks what the Americans think about. "In my contacts with American soldiers over here," he explains in bewilderment, "I strive desperately to pierce the armor of their politeness, to penetrate the fog of their indifference. Is it that their thoughts are too contemptuous, too almost hostile, to be expressed without incivility? Or is it perhaps that, isolated in a dark cloud of nostalgia, they do not think or notice or compare at all? The more educated among them are alert, inquisitive, and critical. But the vast majority appear to us lethargic, silent, ruminative, obtuse, and very charming. Whatever the American idea may inculcate, it certainly inculcates a natural habit of courtesy."

It's too bad his GI acquaintances haven't seen fit to loosen up in Mr. Nicolson's presence. He would have learned a good deal. It would undoubtedly have been direct and expressive, partly favorable and partly critical. And he could not have written of their "courteous ruminative apathy." But at any rate, we have Mr. Nicolson guessing.

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